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COUNTY COUNCIL OF DUNBARTON



ANNUAL REPORTS

by

SAMUEL HARVEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.(Edin.)
Medical Officer of Health

and

THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

for

THE YEARS 1964, 1965 AND 1966

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Throughout this Report figures printed in:—

Roman type indicate 1964

Bold type indicate **1965**

Italic type indicate *1966*

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*To the Scottish Home and Health Department and the County
Council of the County of Dunbarton.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HARVEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

County Health Department,
County Council Offices,
Dumbarton.

County of Dunbarton: Public Health Department

LIST OF STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

County Medical Officer of Health

S. HARVEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.(Edin.)

Depute County Medical Officer of Health

IAIN MACLEOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers

Agnes W. O'Gorman, L.R.C.P.S., D.P.H.

James G. Young, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Catherine M. J. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Commenced 1/3/65

John T. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B.

Commenced 16/8/65

Gordon M. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B.

Commenced 8/2/65

Principal Welfare Services Officer

ARCHIBALD S. SMELLIE

Commenced 16/9/66

Chief Dental Officer

FELIX A. CASSIDY, L.D.S., D.D.S. (McGill)

Dental Surgeons

Mary W. Dinn, L.D.S.
James H. Ferguson, L.D.S.
Allan McLean, L.D.S.
Sheila S. Stewart, L.D.S.
John MacFarlane, B.D.S.
Commenced 16/8/64
Douglas J. Reid, B.D.S.
Commenced 1/4/66
Susanne M. Granger, B.D.S.
Commenced 19/7/66
Anne S. MacMillan, B.D.S.
Commenced 16/8/66

Superintendent of Nurses

Violet M. Bremner

Depute Superintendent of Nurses

Margaret H. McHattie
Commenced 16/5/65

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Christina S. L. King	Margaret Macdonald
Katherine S. Stevenson	Donaldina M. Caldwell
Catherine Dempsey	Annie Macritchie
Alice Gee	Mary E. Martin
Margaret G. Miller	Sadie Lyttle
Mary L. Callaghan	<i>Commenced 17/1/66</i>
Margaret W. Christie	J. Anderson
Margaret Callander	<i>Commenced 15/11/65</i>
Elizabeth A. Sandilands	Doreen Stoker
Janet S. Clark*	<i>Commenced 31/5/65</i>
Jane C. Turner*	Marion Somerville*
Margaret J. Cowin	<i>Commenced 30/1/63</i>
Ann Macleod*	Irene G. Stretch
<i>Commenced 16/10/63</i>	Jean Howison
Edith Barbour*	<i>Commenced 16/8/66</i>
Janet Bourns	Margaret Smith
<i>Commenced 4/5/64</i>	<i>Commenced 19/7/66</i>
Flora B. MacKenzie	Agnes Clydesdale
<i>Commenced 1/12/66</i>	<i>Commenced 20/1/66</i>
Jane McLafferty	Joyce Condie
Ruby L. Shaw	<i>Commenced 16/10/64</i>

Emma B. Smith
Anne H. Officer
Eleanor I. Christie
Elizabeth T. Crawford
Jean P. McHaffie
Catherine Scobie

Dorothy Froude
Commenced 16/4/64
Margaret McClure
Commenced 16/11/65
Catherine McKay
Commenced 16/8/66

*Home nurses employed part-time Health Visiting in Rural Areas

Midwives

Joan Waterhouse
Margaret Macdonald

Teresa Docherty
Annie Lennon

Home Nurses

Marion Macdonald
Mary Peattie
Jean J. Crawford
Janet S. Clark
J. C. Turner
Elizabeth Smith
Mary F. Robertson
Elizabeth B. M. Brown
Commenced 17/10/66
Ella Gowans
Agnes G. Kean
Ann E. Roberts
Commenced 19/9/66
Agnes D. Mowat
Commenced 1/5/64
Ann MacLeod
Edith Barbour
Heather Watson
Elizabeth M. Hoare
Commenced 21/7/64
Mairi M. MacInnes

Rita Harkins
Margaret H. Lea
Commenced 16/2/66
Marion Bache*
Commenced 1/11/66
Barbara Mackay
Commenced 7/12/64
Margaret Macaulay
Commenced 16/8/65
Mary McK. Macleod
Commenced 17/1/66
June D. Mackinnon
Commenced 16/3/66
Helen H. Murray
Commenced 18/4/66
Mary M. MacLeod
Commenced 1/8/66
Margaret Armstrong*
Commenced 5/9/66
C. Wood*
Commenced 16/8/66

Central Office Staff

Chief-Clerk
Allan G. Campbell, D.P.A.

Home Help Supervisor

Nancy Kinloch

Clerical Staff

Elizabeth C. Lang
Mary M. Buchanan
William B. Gilliland
Elizabeth McLean
Jane H. Macleod
Agnes J. Crichton

Commenced 5/10/64

Ellen Small

Commenced 16/11/65

Janette Wilkie

Commenced 12/12/66

Agnes J. Curran

Commenced 21/11/66

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

for Years 1964-5-6

This triennial review covers the years 1964-66 inclusive a, period which on the whole has been one of development and consolidation of existing services rather than one demonstrating any really major advances or innovations. At the same time it has not been completely devoid of new departures, particularly in the field of extending co-operation with other branches of the Health Service by way of Health centres and attachment schemes involving general practitioners and Local Authority nursing staff in the latter instance and general practitioners and the hospital services in the former. It has also been a period when we have in two instances sought and found willing and useful co-operation in the Mental Health field with neighbouring local authorities in connection with the provision of senior occupational centre accommodation. While these areas of co-operation, particularly with the general practitioners and hospital authorities, cover only a limited field one can hope that from these relatively small beginnings there may eventually emerge in this County and elsewhere a mutually inter-dependent service to the community combining the total skills and resources of family doctors, Hospital Boards and local authority Health and Welfare Services. To return to the present, however, the more noteworthy happenings during the period under review so far as my own department is concerned were as follows.

January 1964 saw the establishment of a junior care centre for mentally handicapped children in Bearsden for children in the Bearsden/Milngavie areas. The Local Authority made itself responsible for the rental of the premises, for heating and lighting costs, for transport and for the provision of school meals, while the local branch of the Scottish Society of Parents of Mentally Handicapped Children provided the necessary staff. The premises obtained were at the Red Cross Hall in Bearsden and the centre opens one day per week. Initially 12 children were admitted but this number has since fallen to about 8 because of children who originally attended the centre now being in special schools.

By the end of 1966, the number of such day centres, all following more or less the same pattern although with local variations had risen to five—the original one in Bearsden plus others in Helensburgh, Alexandria, Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld.

As mentioned in my previous report in 1963 the County Council had agreed to consider the provision of Part III accommodation for Frail Ambulant persons living in the County area by building *ad hoc* premises

for this purpose and eventually it had been decided to go ahead with two Homes, each of approximately 30 places, one in Old Kilpatrick and the other in Kirkintilloch. As a parallel to this it was also agreed to provide a block of flatlets in the Vale of Leven area under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, where older people not yet having reached the stage of requiring institutional care could nevertheless have the benefit of living in a self-contained unit where a resident supervisor would be available to keep an eye on things and could readily arrange to bring into play any welfare or nursing services that might be felt necessary in each individual case.

The flatlets project has gone smoothly and they were in fact opened in October 1966, providing, in a 2-storey block, 24 x 1 apartment flatlets, 5 x 2 apartments flatlets and a 3 apartment warden's house. Unfortunately for a variety of reasons progress has been much less evident so far as the Frail Ambulant Homes at Old Kilpatrick and Kirkintilloch are concerned. At the end of 1966, the position is that working drawings and schedules are in preparation prior to tenders being sought for the Old Kilpatrick Home; that final clearance from the Secretary of State has been obtained for the Kirkintilloch Home and that the matter of the acquisition of the site for this house is in the hands of the District Valuer.

Some of the principal reasons for the long drawn out negotiations over these two Homes were due to the original cost per place being higher than the Scottish Home and Health Department were prepared to sanction, thus calling for a modification of the original plans and in the case of Kirkintilloch the upholding, after a public enquiry, of objections which had been made to the proposal to build the Home on a site in Peel Park.

In December 1963, Dr. Monro, Medical Officer of Health, Lanarkshire, made a suggestion that it might be feasible for his own authority together with Dunbarton County Council and Stirling County Council to provide a senior occupation centre in a location suitable to pupils from the contiguous areas of all three counties and as a result of this and following informal meetings at official level a working party composed of representatives of all three authorities held a first meeting in Glasgow in October 1964.

Arising from this and subsequent meetings agreement had been reached amongst the three County Council's concerned by the end of 1966 to build a senior training centre on a site in the Broomhill area of Kirkintilloch to provide basic accommodation to the following extent with provision also for future development should this prove necessary.

1. An occupational unit for the severely mentally handicapped.
2. A crafts unit for those less severely handicapped.
3. Separate male and female industrial units, the latter to include a laundry.

4. A self-supporting kitchen and a domestic training room.
5. A classroom.
6. A room for general medical and interviewing purposes.
7. Dining and recreation hall.
8. Offices and toilet facilities.
9. A toolshed and large woodstore.

It had also at this stage been agreed in principle that since the centre was to be sited in this County that we should be responsible for running it and that possibly the best method of payment would be for the other two councils to use the centre on a customer basis each providing transport to and from the centre for their own trainees. The question of financing the construction of the centre was left open until costs could be obtained as was also the problem of whether or not to organise a system of payments to trainees.

A further project which also had its beginnings in 1964 was the proposal to build a second Health centre in Cumbernauld New Town and the Council gave approval in principle to this venture in June 1964. Meetings were therefore arranged between representatives of the Scottish Home and Health Department, Cumbernauld Development Corporation, the Executive Council, the general practitioners and ourselves and in due course it was decided that this second Health centre should be sited in the town's central shopping precinct with the necessary accommodation and facilities being provided by the Scottish Home and Health Department and made available to the users on a rental basis. This venture has gone through all the necessary formalities much more quickly than the two projects previously mentioned in this review helped of course to a great extent by the fact that the shell of an existing town centre building was made available to the Scottish Home and Health Department by Cumbernauld Development Corporation, so that once the question of the type and number of rooms which each user would require had been agreed upon it was only necessary to 'partition off' the area to meet these needs. In spite of the obvious limitations imposed by this method the arrangements seem to have worked out remarkably well and no major difficulties have so far arisen since this second Health centre opened in the early part of 1966.

In 1964 also, an approach was made to me by the Secretary of the local branch of Alcoholics Anonymous for the use of accommodation in Hartfield clinic, Dumbarton on one evening per week. This request was granted by the Council who also agreed that similar requests from other branches of Alcoholics Anonymous within the County would also be met where at all possible and that no charge would be made for those facilities thus bringing Alcoholics Anonymous into line with the Family

Planning Association. So far only one other branch of Alcoholics Anonymous (Alexandria) has availed itself of the use of clinic premises for weekly meetings.

1965 saw a series of lengthy and sometimes heated discussions in committee on the vexed question of the fluoridation of water supplies, agreement in principle to go ahead with a programme of fluoridation having been reached by the Public Health Committee in August 1965 by 8 votes to 6. This was confirmed by the following County Council Meeting on 22nd September 1965, when an amendment urging the Council to take no action in the matter of the fluoridation of water supplies was defeated by 24 votes to 17. Following this decision it was later agreed that the Council should purchase two fluoridation plants in the first instance—a dry-feed type for Loch Sloy and a liquid feed plant for Overtoun, so that in this way the staff involved would be able to gain experience in operating both types of plant and at the same time the Council would be able to obtain comparative costs for each type of machinery.

The year 1965 was marked also by the completion of new County Council Offices on a site at Crosslet on the outskirts of the town of Dumbarton and the centralisation in these new premises of all the Departments of the County Council (including my own) which had hitherto been contained in the old County Buildings in the centre of the town and also a variety of offices which the Council had, over the years, acquired or rented not only in other parts of Dumbarton but in places such as Glasgow, Old Kilpatrick and Alexandria. The transfer to the new building began early in May, 1965, and was completed before the end of the month although the official opening ceremony did not take place until 28th June when it was performed by Her Majesty the Queen accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Philip.

X-Ray Survey—Kirkintilloch Burgh

Towards the end of 1965 the director of the Mass Radiography Service in Glasgow indicated that in the early part of 1966 he proposed to conduct an M.M.R. survey in Kirkintilloch and it was arranged that the Department would co-operate with the M.M.R. unit and the survey was carried out eventually from 28th February-14th March 1966. The following is a summary of the results—1,687 men and 1,369 women a total of 3,047 persons were examined both from industrial groups and at public sessions. The incidence of probably active pulmonary tuberculosis was 1.3 per 1,000 representing 2 men (1.46 per 1,000) and 2 women (1.46 per 1,000), 10 cases (3.28 per 1,000) with inactive and 23 cases (7.75 per 1,000) with known tuberculous conditions were also examined.

Cervical Cytology

In March 1966 it was agreed that cervical cytology clinics should be established and that the first of these should be in Kirkintilloch with expansion later to Cumbernauld and thereafter throughout the County as more hospital laboratory facilities for the processing and interpretation of the smears taken became available. Following this decision it was later agreed in May 1966 to broaden the scope of the arrangements to be made in respect of this service to include the pre-symptomatic diagnosis of other types of cancer including cancer of the breast and of other diseases. An amendment to the Council's formal scheme in terms of section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 was therefore submitted to the Scottish Home and Health Department and approved by the Secretary of State.

Health Centre—Vale of Leven Area

In January 1966 the thirteen general practitioners in the Vale of Leven area came forward with the suggestion that a Health centre be established in the grounds of the Vale of Leven Hospital and after various informal meetings a working party was set up to consider this proposal. The working party met formally for the first time in November 1966 and was composed of representatives of the Scottish Home and Health Department, the Dunbartonshire Executive Council, local doctors and dentists and the County Council. The working party were of the opinion that a Health centre sited as suggested in the grounds of the Vale of Leven Hospital would greatly increase the efficiency of the health services in the area by facilitating closer integration of the various services rather more than was possible under the existing conditions and strongly recommended to their parent bodies that representations for the provision of such a centre be made to the Secretary of State. This recommendation was accepted by all concerned and by the end of the year work was progressing on the drawing up of a schedule of accommodation to suit the requirements of the various prospective users.

Future Provision of Senior Occupation Centres

Meetings took place during 1966 between members and officials of our own authority and the Town Councils of Clydebank and Dumbarton and so far as our own arrangements for the Eastern area of the County were concerned it was agreed that the proposed centre at Kirkintilloch should accommodate persons from the Kirkintilloch, Croy and Cumbernauld areas and that as regards the Western area—Dumbarton, Vale of Leven and Helensburgh, that since the Cardross Centre was almost fully occupied the County Council and the Town Council of Dumbarton should consider the provision of a new centre in Dumbarton itself or in the Vale of Leven area. It was also agreed that the authority in whose

area the proposed centre was eventually provided would be solely responsible for its administration and persons from the area of the other authority would be admitted on a basis to be agreed later.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following table shows the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the County (Landward Areas and Small Burghs) at 30th June for each of the three years concerned. Comparative figures for the estimated total population for the ten years prior to 1964 are also given.

	1964	1965	1966
Registrar-General's Estimate at 30th June	120566	125855	134769
Increases in population since Census of 1961	12009	17298	26212

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
1954	95573	1959	101371
1955	96416	1960	104450
1956	97010	1961	110252
1957	98258	1962	113308
1958	99928	1963	116931

Births and Birth Rates	1964	1965	1966
<i>Live Births</i>			
Live births registered in the County	1634	1476	1884
Live births corrected for usual residence	2713	2713	2932
	(M1421 F1292)	(M1414 F1299)	(M1517 F1415)
Standardised birth rate per 1000 of population	23.7	22.8	23.0

<i>Still Births</i>			
Still births registered in the County	28	28	25
Still births corrected for usual residence	39	52	46
	(M17 F22)	(M23 F29)	(M18 F28)
Rate per 1000 total births (live and still)	14	19	15

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Illegitimate Births</i>			
Illegitimate births registered in the County	51	42	43
Illegitimate births corrected for usual residence	79 (M38 F41)	90 (M48 F42)	76 (M44 F32)
Rate per 100 live births	2.9	3.3	2.6

Deaths and Death Rates

Deaths

Deaths registered in the County	1265	1371	1317
Deaths corrected for usual residence	1304 (M690 F614)	1387 (M774 F613)	1378 (M688 F690)
Standardised death rate per 1000 of population	10.8	11.0	10.2

Infant and Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year corrected for usual residence	69 (M37 F32)	69 (M39 F30)	65 (M40 F25)
Infantile mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25	25	22
Deaths of children under 4 weeks corrected for usual residence	47 (M26 F21)	51 (M32 F19)	38 (M25 F13)
Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	17	19	13

Causes of Death

Tuberculosis	13	5	5
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	289	267	245
Bronchitis and pneumonia	67	91	88
Heart and circulatory diseases	493	542	535
Road transport accidents	13	14	24
Accidents in the home	18	26	22
Suicides	8	10	10

Death Rates per 1000 Population

Tuberculosis	0.11	0.04	0.04
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	2.40	2.12	1.82
Bronchitis and pneumonia	0.56	0.72	0.65
Heart and circulatory diseases	4.09	4.30	3.75
Road transport accidents	0.11	0.11	0.18
Accidents in the home	0.15	0.21	0.16
Suicide	0.07	0.08	0.08

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

Section 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Clinics

Child Welfare Clinic sessions with a medical officer in attendance are held weekly in the following clinics:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Clinic Day</i>	<i>Times</i>
East King Street, Helensburgh	Wednesday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
Bank Street, Alexandria	Tuesday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
Haldane, Balloch	Friday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
John Street, Renton	Monday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
Erskine View, Old Kilpatrick	Wednesday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
North Campbell Avenue, Milngavie	Wednesday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
Hillfoot Drive, Bearsden	Thursday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
Townhead, Kirkintilloch	Monday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
Kildrum, Cumbernauld	Thursday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
McSparran Road, Croy	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.-12 noon
Public School, Twechar	Tuesday	1.15-3.30 p.m.
Goldenhill, Hardgate	Monday	1.30-4.30 p.m.
Westerton }	Alternate Tuesdays	{ 9 a.m.-12 noon
Courthill }		{ 1.30-4.30 p.m.

Clinics are also held once weekly with a health visitor only in attendance at these places and in the following additional areas:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Clinic Day</i>	<i>Times</i>
Community Centre, Hillhead, Kirkintilloch	Tuesday	1.30-4 p.m.
Girl Guide Hall, John Street, Helensburgh	Tuesday	1.30-4 p.m.
Miners' Welfare Hall, Condorrat	Alternate Wednesdays	1.15-3.15 p.m.
Kildrum, Cumbernauld	Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Westerton }	Alternate Tuesdays	{ 9 a.m.-12 noon
Courthill }		{ 1.30-4.30 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics

The Local Authority does not have *ad hoc* ante-natal sessions, but on request appropriate advice is given to the expectant and nursing mother either at child welfare clinics or in her own home.

The Local Authority does, however, afford facilities to the Western Regional Hospital Board for ante-natal purposes and the Area Obstetrician and Gynaecologist holds clinic sessions in the following Local Authority premises on the days shown. These clinics are for advisory purposes and are mainly intended for patients entering either of the two maternity hospitals in the area:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Clinic Day</i>	<i>Times</i>
Hartfield Clinic, Dumbarton	Tuesday	1.30-4 p.m. (by appointment)
Bank Street Clinic, Alexandria	Thursday	9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
East King Street Clinic, Helensburgh	Monday	9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
Goldenhill Clinic, Hardgate	Monday	1.30-4 p.m.
	Wednesday	1.30-4 p.m.
	Friday	9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
Kildrum H.C.	Wednesday	9 a.m.-12 noon

In most areas also general practitioners hold ante-natal sessions in their own surgeries and these are attended by the Local Authority midwives booked for cases due to be confined at home.

Relaxation Therapy Clinics

Relaxation Therapy Classes for expectant mothers are held once weekly at Alexandria, Kirkintilloch, Bearsden, Milngavie and Dumbarton. Table on page 22 gives the figures relative to attendances at these five clinics.

The classes are available to all expectant mothers and each course lasts from eight to ten weeks. The expectant mother attends the class once per week for approximately an hour and a half and is taught exercises to strengthen the muscles used at childbirth as well as the art of relaxation. In conjunction with this tuition by the physiotherapist, talks on mothercraft are also given by a health visitor. It is recommended that expectant mothers should join these classes at about the fifth or sixth month of pregnancy. The time and place of each Relaxation Therapy class is as follows:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Clinic Day</i>	<i>Times</i>
Bank Street Clinic, Alexandria	Monday	9.30 a.m.
Hillfoot Clinic, Bearsden	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Townhead Clinic, Kirkintilloch	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
North Campbell Avenue, Milngavie	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
Hartfield Clinic, Dumbarton	Friday	1.30 p.m.
Goldenhill Clinic, Hardgate	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
Goldenhill Clinic, Hardgate	Thursday	1.30 p.m.
Kildrum H.C.	Monday	10 a.m.-12 noon

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

U.V.L. Treatment

Ultra violet light treatment is available at most child welfare clinics and is given to children suffering mainly from complaints such as general debility, bronchitis and asthma, adenitis, etc. The numbers receiving treatment by this type of therapy have fallen off considerably compared with those attending some years ago and it would seem that U.V.L. treatment is now somewhat out of fashion.

Provision of Layettes and Maternity Packs

Layettes are provided on request at a charge based on a sliding scale according to the applicant's means. The charge ranges from nil to the full cost of the items to the Department. Unmarried mothers are among those who may obtain a free layette.

Maternity Packs

These packs are supplied free on request to all home confinement cases. The numbers issued during 1964-1966 were as follows:—

	1964	1965	1966
Layettes	42	30	32
Maternity packs	812	704	624

Day Nurseries

By May 1965 the number of children attending the Helensburgh Day Nursery which could accommodate 34 children had fallen to 6, a figure which would have been further reduced to 2 by the end of June and since the decline in demand for places had been maintained over a fairly long period of time it was decided reluctantly to close this Nursery. This was done with effect from 30th June, 1965, on the understanding that if there was sufficient demand for this service because of new housing projects or because of any industrial development then the Nursery would be re-opened. Meantime it was agreed to leave the premises on a 'care and maintenance' basis except that it would be used on one day per week as a day centre for mentally handicapped children by the department.

This decision naturally occasioned opposition from some members of the public but a survey carried out showed eventually that while there were about 35 children in the 3-4 years age group whose parents now felt that they would like their children to attend a Day Nursery almost 100% of the mothers of these children were not at work and in addition merely wished part-time admission for their children (mainly mornings only). This being so it was felt that the need was more for a play group than for a Day Nursery and in November 1965 it was decided in principle to let out part of the premises to any suitable private individual who would be prepared to organise such a group and register it in terms of the Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act (1948). This decision was followed up and in 1966 a privately operated play group was instituted in part of the Day Nursery premises.

In contrast to this the Alexandria Day Nursery (64 places) which had also had a longish period of declining admissions which led to a reduction in staff and the consequent abandonment of Nursery Nurse

Training began to find by mid 1965 that it was once more approaching full capacity and in fact because of a shortage of staff had at that time a waiting list of 18 non-priority cases.

The present charges for admission to the Alexandria Nursery are 8/6d. per day for each child in the non-priority group and 1/- per day for the first child in each family in priority cases, plus 6d. per day for each subsequent child. Generally speaking the priority groups are as follows, but where doubt arises, cases which do not fall obviously into any of these groups may be considered individually by the Public Health Committee.

Priority groups for admission to Day Nurseries

1. Children of widows/widowers.
2. Children of unmarried mothers.
3. Mothers in employment due to the father's illness, i.e., a long-term illness.
4. Separated parents where the Medical Officer is satisfied that this is actually the case.
5. Children whose medical condition is such that a Nursery would be of benefit.
6. Children of mothers whose medical condition is such that it would help to admit the child to the Nursery.
7. Children of mothers who are in hospital.

Residential Nurseries

There are no residential nurseries within the County Landward area.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Local Authority undertakes to arrange for unmarried mothers whose usual address is within the County area to be admitted to suitable Homes for the period of their confinement and to give financial help towards the cost of maintenance of mother and child in these Homes where it is required.

Liaison is also maintained with the Children's Officer so that adoption can be arranged should this be desired.

Admission to Mother and Baby Homes for the three years covered by this report were as follows:—

1964	1965	1966
5	4	7

Domestic Help

The number of maternity cases for whom a Home Help was provided was as follows:—

1964	1965	1966
303	265	255

Issue of Welfare Foods

The quantities of foods issued during the period under review were as follows:—

	1964	1965	1966
National Dried Milk	26204 tins	28458 tins	21037 tins
Cod Liver Oil	4898 bottles	4962 bottles	4901 bottles
A. & D. Vitamin Pills	2667 packets	2726 packets	2674 packets
Orange Juice	29182 bottles	34974 bottles	38883 bottles

The table on page 21 shows the various distribution centres and times when Welfare Foods are issued.

Births in Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Of the total number of births (before correction for transfers) which took place within the County area the following percentages occurred in maternity hospitals or nursing homes:—

1964	1965	1966
49%	48%	33%

The figures after correction for transfers in and out give the following percentages for hospital and nursing home births:—

1964	1965	1966
43%	37%	27%

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

	1964	1965	1966
Primary vaccinations	1083	1421	1965
Maintenance doses	546	477	131

Diphtheria Immunisation

	1964	1965	1966
Primary immunisations	1896	3388	2912
Maintenance doses	1573	2292	2152

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	1964	1965	1966
Primary vaccinations	2684	2569	3289
Re-inforcing doses (Salk)	265	1294	135
Re-inforcing doses (Oral)	136	1475	1075

B.C.G. Vaccination

No. tuberculin tested	1170	210*	1267
No. of negative re-actors	1051	198*	1133
No. vaccinated	1046	165*	1133

for more detailed information see table on page 30.

*No schools' B.C.G. carried out in 1966.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

The main function of these clinics is to give advice to mothers on child care and the prevention of illness in infants. They also serve as centres in this context for such things as child and family guidance, the testing of eyes and hearing and for the carrying out of the various procedures involved in the programme of vaccination and immunisation.

	1964	1965	1966
<i>No. of children 0-5 years attending</i>	6851	6460	7123
<i>No. of sessions held—</i>			
(a) With Medical Officer and Health Visitor	840	850	816
(b) With Health Visitor only	904	894	981

for further details see table on page 32.

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

In 1964 it was decided that we should review the charges made for this service since they had remained unaltered since 1960 although wages and the N.A.B. allowances on which our assessment system is based had both increased considerably in the intervening period. As a result of this review it was agreed in October 1964 to raise the maximum charge from 3/3d. per hour to 4/4d. per hour and to increase the minimum charge from 1/- to 2/- per hour and at the same time to increase the plusage of 6d. per hour for assessed cases to 1/6d. per hour. Prior to making these increases discussions took place with the Regional

Controller of the National Assistance Board to ensure that pensioners and others with low incomes who had the services of domestic helps would be able to recover the increased amounts from the Assistance Board.

As in the past the greater number of cases helped by the service were the aged and infirm and the chronic sick, the next largest category being maternity cases. A breakdown of the numbers and categories of cases involved is contained in the table on page 38.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

Issue of Medical Equipment

The Authority maintains a large and comprehensive range of medical equipment, which is issued at the request of general practitioners and district nurses.

Included in this range of equipment are invalid chairs, air beds, waterproof sheeting, air cushions, tripod sticks and bed-pans, etc. These items are issued on loan, free of charge, through district nurses in all areas.

Chiropody

The Council's Chiropody Service, which covers every district in the County, was established in 1956, following an authority received from the Department of Health to include the service under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act.

No charge is made to patients and the qualification to receive treatment is that applicants must be of pensionable age and not in remunerative employment.

Appointments are arranged through the District Welfare Officers and patients are referred by general practitioners, health visitors and district nurses, or may themselves apply directly to the Welfare Offices for appointments.

All the chiropodists concerned are in practice on their own account and are employed by the Local Authority on a sessional basis.

Domiciliary treatment is also carried out where required.

Convalescent Homes

(a) Ardgar Home, Shandon

Ardgar is situated overlooking the Gareloch and has accommodation for 25 children between the ages of 5 and 15. The Home has a resident teacher with a view to ensuring that the education of the children admitted there for convalescence will suffer as little interruption as possible.

(b) Crosslet House, Dumbarton

Crosslet House is a convalescent home run by the Burgh of Dumbarton. Children are admitted here for B.C.G. vaccination and it is also used as a convalescent home for pre-school children from the County, a charge being made by the Burgh for each County case admitted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria has been notified in the County area since 1954.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

One case of this disease only occurred during the three years covered by this report. The notification was in 1964 and the case was dealt with in hospital.

Dysentery

37 cases, two of whom required hospital treatment, occurred during 1964. The figures for 1965 and 1966 were 18 cases and 14 cases respectively.

Food Poisoning

No notifications of food poisoning were received during 1964-1966.

Pneumonia (acute primary)

There were 14 notifications of this disease in 1964 and 7 of these cases required hospital treatment. 1965 yielded 3 cases (1 admitted to hospital) and 1966 was a clear year.

Poliomyelitis

There have been no notifications of poliomyelitis in the County area since 1962 when 2 cases were reported.

Puerpural Pyreya

One case of puerpural pyreya was notified in 1966 and was dealt with in hospital.

Scarlet Fever

1964 yielded 17 cases of scarlet fever only 1 case being admitted to hospital. The number of cases in the other years were 3 in 1965 and 5 in 1966.

Whooping Cough

22 cases of whooping cough were notified in 1964 three of whom required removal to hospital. There were no notifications in 1965 and only 1 in 1966.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

In 1964 the number of premises registered under the above-mentioned Act rose by 4 to a total of 5. This total was further increased by an additional 4 registrations in 1956 and by 5 in 1966 making 14 registrations in all by the end of the three year period. The premises themselves ranged from large halls to private houses and in all by the end of 1966, 397 places were provided by the play groups involved.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

No incident of note occurred under this heading during the period under review.

HEALTH VISITING

In common with other authorities throughout the country our main preoccupation has been how to recruit and retain sufficient staff to cope with the extra burden of work which new concepts and techniques are continually throwing up in this field. The increasing tendency to bring health visitors into the mental health field with its related social and emotional problems which take up a much greater proportion of time to deal with is an added strain on a staff which has never been quite up to full establishment at best and considerably under strength at the worst periods.

Staffing

At December 1964 the staffing position was that we had 24 Health Visitors in post and 3 unfilled vacancies. The same figures obtained at the end of 1965 but this stability is more apparent than real and does not show up the fluctuations which took place in the 12 months involved. The position at December 1966 was that we had increased our establishment to 27 Health Visitors but that we then had 6 unfilled posts.

Visits to Cases

In 1964 the number of cases and the number of home visits carried out by Health Visitors was 7,838 and 33,805 respectively. In 1965 these

numbers had gone up to 8,817 cases and 38,882 visits and for 1966 the figures were 10,750 cases and 44,210 visits.

Over the period the number of expectant mothers involved decreased but this was balanced by a slight increase in the number of aged people dealt with. The main increases, however, were those involving children and in the field of mental health where although the increase in the number of cases involved was not a relatively large one the time factor in this type of work is far greater than in most other fields of activity involving the Health Visitor.

Full details of the numbers and types of cases covered are given in the table on page 34.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

As in other fields of local authority nursing the staffing problem is the greatest worry and in our own Authority this is likely to become a real problem in a very few years time when a large proportion of our existing staff become of retiral age if no increase in trained personnel for this type of work becomes available. This I am afraid is not very likely to happen since the younger nurses (quite understandably) are obviously not rushing forward to enter a branch of the profession which even with improved off-duty times still leaves them much more 'tied to the job' than their colleagues in the other branches of local authority and hospital nursing. There is no doubt too that the increasing tendency towards hospital rather than home confinement is giving this branch of nursing the appearance of being in decline and this too must be having an adverse effect on recruitment.

The number of home confinements attended by our Midwives and District Nurse/Midwives during 1964 was 802. This figure fell to 719 in 1965 and dropped further back in 1966 to 632. This decrease is relatively greater than at first apparent when one remembers that over the same three years the birth rate for the County was in fact rising steadily.

Home Nursing

This valuable service deals very largely with the older section of the population since by far the bulk of the home nurses' work is given over to caring for persons aged 65 or over. The details of cases and visits involved is shown in the table on page 36.

Staffing

In 1964 our staff comprised, 4 Midwives (3 approved as teachers), 20 District Nurse/midwives and 7 District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors.

In 1965 the numbers were 4: 21 and 7 respectively and by the end of 1966 were 4: 19 and 6.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Residential Accommodation

The County Council has two Old Folks Homes—Leven Cottage in Alexandria with 14 places and Crannog Cottage in Milton with 25 places. The residents in Leven Cottage are generally drawn from the Western area of the County and those in Crannog Cottage from the Eastern half and both Homes have fairly substantial waiting lists for places. In addition there is also available 60 other Part III places in Strathclyde House, Dumbarton which is a large joint user establishment used also by Dumbarton Burgh, Clydebank Burgh and by the Western Regional Hospital Board as a geriatric unit.

With the passage of time, however, many of the old people in Leven Cottage and Crannog Cottage are becoming increasingly frail, but while requiring much more care and attention than hitherto have not yet reached the point where they would become a Hospital Board responsibility and to cope with these difficulties which they and other old people still living in their own homes present, the County Council is, as mentioned earlier in this report, preparing to build two Frail Ambulant Homes, one at Kirkintilloch in the Eastern area and one at Old Kilpatrick in the Western area. These Homes would cater for the frail old person needing residential care but could also be used as day care units for additional old folk still living at home. In such an eventuality they would be taken to and from their homes daily and would have the benefit of company, of having at least one good meal and possibly also of ancillary services such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, etc.

Compulsory Removals to Hospital, etc. (Section 47)

No compulsory removals under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 were found to be necessary during the period covered by this report.

Care of Property (Section 48)

Arrangements for the care of the property of persons removed to hospital under Part III accommodation were made as required.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938

There is only one registered Nursing Home in the area of the County and no additional applications were received during 1964-1966.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Dental Health Campaign

This Authority was one of those who took part in the pilot dental health campaign promoted by the Scottish Home and Health Department in 1964 and was also involved in the Dental Health Month organised by the Government Department in March 1965. These campaigns followed generally the pattern set originally in the 1960 campaign with the 'Happy Smile' Club being the main pivot of this enterprise. Toothbrushes and toothpaste were issued free to the children involved, together with a letter from the Chief Dental Officer to the parents stressing the importance of good dental hygiene and proper dietary habits. Talks were also given to the children in school, in some cases by the class teachers and in others by the local dental officers. There is no doubt that these campaigns did stimulate a great deal of interest in dental hygiene in the children concerned but one wonders whether this interest will be of lasting benefit unless the momentum of such campaigns can be maintained either by a continuing series of dental health 'lessons' throughout the child's school career or perhaps by something in the nature of an annual dental week. If the latter policy were to be adopted however, there would have to be some development and elaboration of the basic 'Happy Smile' Club idea to make it acceptable to children outwith the 5-8 year old group at whom it is aimed and with whom it is undoubtedly effective at least in the short term.

Prevention of Home Accidents

Propaganda is carried out continually through the Health Visiting and other nursing staff and by the issue of leaflets and display of posters in clinics and other local authority premises throughout the County. Information regarding home accidents occurring in this area is obtained from the hospitals concerned and when appropriate a Health Visitor goes to the household concerned to give suitable advice aimed at preventing a recurrence of the incident.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental Health Visiting

In 1966 the establishment of two Mental Health Visitors was increased to three and details of the work undertaken by them can be seen in Section B of the table on page 42. The two Mental Health Visitors based on the County Offices work in close collaboration with the Consultant Psychiatrist at the Regional Hospital Board's Clinic in our premises at Hartfield, Dumbarton. Contact is also maintained with the Mental Hospitals serving the County so that after care can be provided as required.

Cardross Senior Occupational Centre

The County Council and Dumbarton Town Council jointly operate a Senior Occupational centre for adolescent and young adult mentally handicapped persons in Cardross old school building. The centre has 45 places and at the end of 1966, 27 of these places were taken up by County cases.

Boarded Out Mental Defectives

At the end of 1966 there were 15 mental defectives under guardianship (4 male, 11 female) boarded out under arrangements made by the County Council. 3 of these cases only (all males) were boarded outwith the County area. All cases are regularly supervised by the appropriate staff of this department and by the Medical Officers of the Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland.

Cases Awaiting admission to Institution

On waiting list at January 1964	8
Reported during 1964-1966	6
	14
	—
Admitted during 1964-1966	5
	—
On waiting list at December 1966	9
	—

Special School Leavers—

During the period covered by this report 69 children attending special schools attained the age of 16 and on leaving became the responsibility of this department. (The breakdown was 22 in 1964—**28 in 1965—19 in 1966**). Where possible attempts are made to find suitable employment for these children but where the effort to achieve this fails the child is either enrolled at Cardross Senior Occupational centre or left at home in charge of the parents with supportive help by means of visitation.

HOUSING

With the increase in local authority owned housing over the years some leeway is undoubtedly being made up as regards eliminating waiting lists but the building programme is to some extent offset by an expanding County population. Many of the families in the more rapidly growing areas of the County, however, are living either in houses provided by the Admiralty or Ministry of Defence or in privately-owned

County of Dunbarton (Excluding Large Burghs)—Statement of Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfers),
For Years 1964, 1965, 1966. Compiled from Figures Supplied by the Registrar-General.

Causes of Death	All Ages		Under 1 year		1-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65-74 years		75-84 years		85 years and over	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis—Non Respiratory	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer—Malignant Neoplasms	150	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	148	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	139	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diabetes Mellitus	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anaemias	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Diseases	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Nervous System	96	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—Vascular	94	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	91	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of Nervous System	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	281	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	315	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	268	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Respiratory System	45	29	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	67	34	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	60	40	8	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Digestive System	27	17	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	21	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Skin and Organs of locomotion	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Malformations, 8irth injuries. Post natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	21	18	20	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	28	18	23	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18	9	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity	8	10	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	10	7																						

property so that our housing problem while showing no signs of being eliminated is nevertheless diminishing somewhat with each year that passes.

The progress in house building made during the period 1964-1966 is shown in the table on page 47.

The number, size and area location of houses condemned as unfit for human habitation and of houses on which demolition orders were placed is given in tables on pages 48 to 52.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

Address of Centre and Area Served	Days and Hours of Opening
Alexandria District—District Council Offices, Gilmour Street, Alexandria	Mondays to Fridays—9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Balloch—The Clinic, Mill of Haldane, Balloch	Wednesdays—1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Arrochar District—District Nurse's House, Tigh-a-Lais, Arrochar	Wednesdays—2 to 5 p.m.
Bearsden—	
1. District Council Offices, Roman Road, Bearsden	Tuesday—10 to 12 noon
2. Jamieson (1946) Ltd., Westerton	Thursday—2 to 4 p.m.
3. Jamieson (1946) Ltd., Courthill	Business Hours
Cardross—General Store, Main Street, Cardross	Business Hours
Croy—D.C.C. Clinic, McSparran Road, Croy	Mondays—11.15 to 12.30 p.m.
Condorrat—Rent Office	Mondays—10 to 12 noon
	Thursdays—1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Cumbernauld—	
1. Kildrum Medical Centre	Thursdays—2 to 4 p.m.
Cumbernauld—(Village)—	
2. District Council Office, Cumbernauld	Tuesdays—2.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Duntocher—Goldenhill Clinic	Monday—2 to 4 p.m.
Garelochhead—District Nurse's House, 'Somerset,' Garelochhead	Friday—2 to 4 p.m.
Gartocharn—District Nurse's House, Church Road, Gartocharn	Tuesdays 2 to 4 p.m.
Helensburgh—District Council Office, West King Street	Tuesday and Thursday—10 to 12 and 2 to 4 p.m.
Kilcreggan—District Nurse's House, Templeton Cottage, Kilcreggan	Wednesday—2.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Kirkintilloch—District Council Office, Luggiebank Road, Kirkintilloch	Monday to Friday—9 to 12.30 p.m.
	Friday—2 to 4 p.m.
	Saturday—9 to 12 noon
Luss—District Nurse's House, Roselea Cottage, Luss	First Tuesday of each month—4 to 5 p.m.
Milngavie—D.C.C. Clinic, North Campbell Avenue	Tuesday—2 to 4 p.m.
	Friday—10 to 12 noon
Crandles, 68 Strathblane Road	Business Hours
Milton—Hillside Stores	Business Hours
Old Kilpatrick—D.C.C. Clinic, Erskine View, Old Kilpatrick	Tuesday—1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Renton—Victoria Institute, Main Street, Renton	Tuesday—2 to 4 p.m.
Rhu—District Nurse's House, 'Rhu Bheag,' Rhu	Tuesday—2 to 4 p.m.
Twechar—Constitutional Hall, Twechar	Tuesday—1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

RELAXATION THERAPY 1964-65-66

Clinic	No. of patients referred	No. of patients attended	No. of attendances	No. completed course	No. under treatment at end of year	Home confinements	Hospital and nursing home patients	Relaxation only	Mothercraft and relaxation
Hartfield	171 145 109	118 95 75	642 508 368	94 76 52	5 10 4	24 9 9	94 86 66	37 37 18	81 58 57
Kirkintilloch	70 72 84	64 56 75	253 404 496	46 43 59	8 8 8	2 4 2	62 52 73	8 13 8	56 43 67
Hillfoot	67 28 42	64 25 41	346 143 210	57 23 35	2 2 5	11 4 4	53 21 37	26 12 18	38 13 23
Milngavie	44 23 27	40 22 24	236 124 112	38 20 16	2 2 6	9 5 5	31 17 19	24 15 18	16 7 6
Goldenhill	308 198 149	217 129 119	1063 709 749	201 95 99	22 15 8	11 5 1	206 124 118	26 18 10	191 111 109
Alexandria	130 106 111	89 59 75	520 254 506	79 45 62	11 4 7	7 6 3	82 53 72	64 3 6	25 56 69
Cumbernauld	65 65 95	55 56 74	300 331 343	48 51 59	2 5 9	5 2 —	50 54 74	10 5 8	45 51 66
Helensburgh started 6/4/65	55 94	47 74	237 337	42 50	5 8	4 5	43 69	47 22	— 52
Grand Total	855 692 711	647 489 557	3360 2710 3121	383 395 432	52 61 55	69 39 29	578 450 528	179 150 103	468 339 449

INOCULATIONS PRIMARY VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	Smallpox						Diphtheria and Tetanus						Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus					
	Takes		No Takes		Not examined		Totals		Diphtheria and Tetanus		Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus							
	64	65	64	65	64	65	64	65	64	65	64	65	64	65	66			
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	1027			
1965	—	94	2	29	—	—	—	96	886	—	1	290	—	985	1042			
1964	64	717	7	8	6	30	77	730	696	—	—	17	—	271	114			
1963	497	351	51	19	62	5	610	375	137	3	—	12	—	106	64			
1962	100	68	11	12	18	—	129	80	59	—	10	7	—	75	39			
1961	15	21	1	—	1	—	17	12	30	9	1	4	—	29	31			
1960	12	13	—	2	—	—	13	15	13	1	30	36	—	7	108			
1959	8	1	1	—	2	—	11	1	61*	4	70	7*	—	4	675			
1958	6	96*	—	—	—	—	6	103*	—	9	21*	—	—	13	12*			
1957	204*	—	19*	—	5*	—	228	—	—	3*	—	—	—	8*	—			

MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	Smallpox						Diphtheria and Tetanus						Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus					
	Takes			No Takes			Not examined			Totals			Totals			Totals		
	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	61
1963	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	27
1962	3	10	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
1961	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	27
1960	11	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9
1959	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	27
*1958	10	18	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9
1957	10	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	220
1956	8	4	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584	93
1955	7	321	—	1	12*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
1954	348*	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	36
																	8	21*
																	22*	—
																	23*	—

No inoculations against Diphtheria alone, Pertussis alone or Diphtheria and Tetanus alone were given in 1964 both to children in the 1958 age group.

* These figures are for the birth group indicated or earlier.

No inoculations against Diphtheria alone, Pertussis alone or Diphtheria and Tetanus alone were given in 1964 both to children in the 1958 age group.

* These figures are for the birth group indicated or earlier.

No inoculations against Diphtheria alone, Pertussis alone or Diphtheria and Tetanus alone were given in 1964 both to children in the 1958 age group.

TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1964-65-66

PART I—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

I.—Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified

	Age-Groups									Total
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Males	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	5	5	19
	—	—	2	5	5	4	—	3	5	24
	—	2	4	6	4	2	—	3	3	24
Females	—	—	1	5	3	2	1	—	2	14
	1	—	2	3	1	4	4	—	—	15
	—	2	5	2	4	3	1	—	4	21
Total	—	—	1	6	6	6	2	5	7	33
	1	—	4	8	6	8	4	3	5	39
	—	4	9	8	8	5	1	3	7	45

II—Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis

	Age-Groups									Total
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Males	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	5	5	19
	—	—	2	5	5	4	—	3	4	23
	2	4	6	4	2	—	3	3	—	24
Females	—	—	1	5	2	2	1	—	2	13
	1	—	2	3	1	4	4	—	—	15
	2	5	2	4	3	1	—	4	—	21
Total	—	—	1	6	5	6	2	5	7	32
	1	—	4	8	6	8	4	3	4	38
	4	9	8	8	5	1	3	7	—	45

III—Number of new cases on Table II admitted to Hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time

	Age-Groups			
	Under 15	15 and under 45	45 and over	Total
Males	—	9	8	17
	1	7	6	14
	1	7	5	13
Females	1	6	3	10
	2	7	2	11
	2	5	4	11
Total	1	15	11	27
	3	14	8	25
	3	12	9	24

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS)

IV—Number of patients admitted to, discharged from or dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or wards in other Hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous

Age-Groups	Sex	In Hospital on January 1	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in Hospital	In Hospital on December 31
Under 15	Males	—	—	—	—	—
		—	1	1	—	—
		—	2	1	—	1
	Females	3	1	4	—	—
		—	2	1	—	1
		1	2	3	—	—
15-44	Males	1	12	9	—	4
		4	10	11	—	3
		3	15	17	—	1
	Females	3	11	10	—	4
		4	10	14	—	—
		—	11	10	—	1
45 and over	Males	12	11	15	3	5
		5	26	21	6	4
		4	27	29	—	2
	Females	3	29	30	—	2
		2	3	4	—	1
		1	4	3	—	2
Total		22	64	68	3	15
		15	52	52	6	9
		9	61	63	—	7

V—Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculous patients

1964 - 1 1965 - NIL 1966 - NIL

WAITING LIST

VI—Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December
(Respiratory Tuberculosis)

NIL

PART II—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

VII—Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis

Age-Groups										
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	5
Females	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	2	1	8
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	2	—	10
Total	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	3	1	12
	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	6
	—	—	1	2	5	4	1	2	—	15

VIII—Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year
(excluding transfers in)

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Total
1 Abdominal	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Meningeal	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Miliary Tuberculosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Bones and Joints	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Superficial Glands	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	5
		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
6 Genito-urinary Organs	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
		—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	6
7 Other Organs	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	1	—	4	3	3	1	12
		—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	6
		—	—	1	1	6	3	—	2	—	13

PART III—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

IX—Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death
(Persons dying in sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures)

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—
Notified less than 1 month before death	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	1	—	—	1
	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death	2	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	2	—	—
Total	5	1	—	1
	1	—	—	—
	1	2	—	—

PART IV—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X—Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1965, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis
(only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed have been included. Persons in sanatoria, etc., are also included)

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and up-wards	Total
1 Respiratory	M	—	2	24	49	143	133	103	81	54	589
		—	—	19	41	142	129	105	86	59	581
		—	3	23	45	133	131	97	86	59	577
	F	—	2	21	64	202	133	70	21	13	526
		1	1	20	53	152	124	75	25	9	460
		—	3	23	45	156	124	87	25	14	477
2 Non-Respiratory	M	—	1	2	15	7	10	12	6	1	54
		—	—	4	12	8	13	11	6	3	57
		—	—	3	13	10	13	14	6	3	62
	F	—	—	7	13	24	16	9	3	9	81
		—	1	6	13	17	18	7	3	14	79
		—	1	5	17	20	18	9	3	16	89

B.C.G. VACCINATION
Returns for 1964-1965 and 1966

	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1) Nurses	11 — —	16 10 13	— — —	3 4 2	— — —	3 3 4
(2) Medical Students	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
(3) Contacts	45 64 31	29 50 32	39 64 29	22 46 28	39 59 29	21 49 28
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	555 — 507	515 — 570	517 — 452	470 — 517	513 — 453	470 — 517
(b) New born babies	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
(c) Students	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
(5) Others	74 46 49	57 40 65	71 45 41	54 39 63	68 15 41	55 39 61

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1964-65-66

Return of cases (excluding tuberculosis) 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1966
 Number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from the stated disease

At age years	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Dysentery			Jaundice acute infective			Pneumonia acute primary			Pneumonia not otherwise notifiable			Puerperal Pyrexia			Scarlet Fever			Whooping Cough			Totals				
		64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66		
At all ages	M	—	—	—	6	9	6	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	35	14	11
	F	1	—	—	31	9	8	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	11	—	—	—	56	12	10	
Under 1	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	
1 and under 5	M	—	—	—	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	12	6	3	
	F	—	—	—	12	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	19	2	6	
5 and under 15	M	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	3	3	—	—	—	12	2	4	
	F	1	—	—	17	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	22	4	1	
15 and under 25	M	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	
25 and under 35	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 and under 45	M	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	
45 and under 65	M	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
65 and upwards	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	
Cases removed to hospital	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	
	F	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	1	1	
Cases not removed to hospital	M	—	—	—	6	8	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	4	11	—	1	31	13	10	9	
	F	1	—	—	29	9	8	—	1	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	8	—	—	46	11	9	—	

I—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

A (1) Births

Number of births in the authority's area during year corrected for mother's residence

	Adjusted Live Births (1)	Adjusted Still Births (2)	Adjusted Total Births (3)
(a) domiciliary	815 726 633	5 7 3	820 733 636
(b) hospital (including private maternity homes)	1872 1924 2304	26 34 34	1898 1958 2338
Total	2687 2650 2937	31 41 37	2718 2691 2974

(2) Premature Births

Number of premature births, i.e., where birth weight is 5 lb 8 oz or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area)

Weight at Birth		Premature live births												Premature still births			
		Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a private maternity home											
						Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
Total Births		Died			Total Births		Died			Total Births		Died			Born		

B The Work of the Domiciliary Midwife

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under NHS arrangements			Number of hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife	Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions and attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9	793	802	27	293
7	712	719	47	158
5	627	632	232	1160

Note: This table relates to women delivered, and not, in the case of multiple births, to infants.

C Transport

	1964	1965	1966
Number of midwives who make all or nearly all their visits by car	30	31	32

II—CLINIC AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES**A Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics in Local Authority Premises**

	Number of women who attended			Number of sessions held by			Total number of sessions
	During the year	Included in column (1) who were new cases	Included in column (1) who were hospital or private maternity home booked cases	Medical Officer	Midwife only	GP Hospital medical staff	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) (7)	(8)
1 For ante-natal examination	871 1082 1111	652 803 832	853 705 996	— — —	— — —	— — —	208 260 259
2 For post-natal	— 128 157	— 128 157	— 122 149	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

	Number of women who attended during the year (1)	Number of attendances (2)
3 At mothercraft classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked	— — —	— — —
(b) domiciliary booked	— — —	— — —
4 At relaxation classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked	153 128 69	750 595 272
(b) domiciliary booked	42 22 16	256 93 89
5 At combined mothercraft and relaxation classes		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked	426 322 310	2185 1894 1828
(b) domiciliary booked	26 17 4	147 107 22

B. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES—1964

Number of children who attended once or more often during 1964			Number of sessions held by:—				Total number of sessions in columns (4) to (7) (8)
Born in 1964 (1)	Born in 1963 (2)	Born 1959-62 (3)	Medical Officer (4)	Health Visitor (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
2645	2207	1999	840	904	—	—	1744

B. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES—1965

Number of children who attended once or more often during 1965				Number of sessions held by:—				Total number of sessions in columns (5) to (8) (9)
Born in 1965 (1)	Born in 1964 (2)	Born 1961-63 (3)	Born in 1960 (4)	Medical Officer (5)	Health Visitor (6)	G.P. (7)	Hospital Medical Staff (8)	
2592	2038	1830	—	850	894	—	—	1744

B. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES—1966

Number of children who attended once or more often during 1966				Number of sessions held by:—				Total number sessions in columns (5) to (8) (9)
Born in 1966 (1)	Born in 1965 (2)	Born 1962-64 (3)	Born in 1961 (4)	Medical Officer (5)	Health Visitor (6)	G.P. (7)	Hospital Medical Staff (8)	
2980	2112	2031	1847	816	981	—	—	1797

C Child Welfare

(1) Number of children referred to the family doctor, or for specialist treatment or advice as a result of a medical examination—

Born in 1964	53	Born in 1965	47	Born in 1966	34
1963	25	1964	38	1965	52
1959-62	59	1960-63	64	1961-64	56
Total	137	Total	149	Total	142

(2) Number of children on 'at risk' register at end of year, and who are receiving special supervision—

Born in 1964	64	Born in 1965	37	Born in 1966	114
1963	49	1964	73	1965	43
1959-63	57	1960-63	85	1961-64	94
Total	170	Total	195	Total	251

D Clinic Premises

	Purpose built	Adepted	Occupied on a seasonal basis	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of premises in use at end of year	11	3	5	19
	11	3	5	19
	13	2	5	20

III—DAY AND RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES, DAILY MINDERS**A Day Nurseries (except those provided specifically for mentally handicapped children)**

Number at end of year (1)	Number approved for training (2)	Average daily attendance during year (3)
2	—	28.7
1	—	38.0
1	—	40

B Residential Nurseries provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.—NIL**C Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948**

	Premises registered at end of year		Child minders registered at end of year
	Provided by commercial firms (1)	Other nurseries (2)	
1 Number	—	5	—
	—	9	—
	—	14	—
2 Number of places approved (cols (1) and (2) apply) and numbers of children minded (col (3) applies)	—	87	—
	—	183	—
	—	397	—

IV SERVICES IN THE HOME

A Health and Tuberculosis visiting

(1) Number of home visits and cases

Visited by Health Visitors, i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing health visiting work	Number of cases (1)	Number of visits (2)
1 Expectant Mothers	231 199 150	562 500 419
2 Children born in 1963	2588 2993 3165	11846 11994 13991
3 Children born in 1962	1324 1466 1675	9028 8633 10108
4 Children born in 1958-61	2080 2293 3121	9011 9135 11742
5 School children	89 110 429	687 514 645
6 (a) Persons aged 65 and over	108 107 142	524 769 717
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	24 15 35	85 26 49
7 (a) Mental Health: care and aftercare	81 78 253	850 1382 1330
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	27 66 298	317 604 830
8 (a) Other hospital aftercare	30 14 71	279 150 63
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	10 13 9	67 78 55
9 Tuberculous households	84 86 99	204 193 194
10 Other infectious diseases	31 15 18	37 93 56
11 Other	1131 1362 1285	4308 4811 4011

(2) Attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at Local Health Authority Clinics, Hospital Units, School Health Service Clinics, etc.

(1) Total attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at—			
(a) Local Health Authority Clinics	1332	1327	1098
(b) Hospital Units, etc	160	86	95
(c) School Health Service Clinics, etc	328	287	247
(d) GP Surgeries	—	—	36
(e) Chest Clinics	45	75	112

B Home Nursing

	Number of cases (1)	Number of visits (2)
1 Total number of persons nursed during the year	2967 2687 2036	41134 40956 39999
2 Number aged under 5 at first visit in 1963	377 343 160	2734 2191 1528
3 Number aged 65 or over at first visit in 1963	1215 1332 1077	25309 26323 23298

C Home Help Service

Home help to households for persons						
	Aged 65 or over on first visit	Aged under 65 on first visit				Total
		Chronic sick	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of cases	455 481 532	46 51 49	2 3 —	303 265 255	131 162 148	937 962 984

V REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES UNDER THE NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938—NIL

VI RETURN OF STAFF IN POST AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

A Health Visitors

	Whole- time	Part- time	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Tutors	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Group Advisers	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Health Visitors	24 24 *26	— 2 2	— 24.75 27	15 15 16	3 3 6

* including 4 trainees

B Home Nurses

1964—NIL 1965—NIL 1966—2 (*Part-time*)

C Midwives

	Whole-time	Part-time	Fee per case basis	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	Number of staff approved as teachers	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of non-Medical and Assistant non-Medical Supervisors	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives	4	—	—	4	3	—
	4	—	—	4	2	—
	4	—	—	4	2	—
Total	4	—	—	4	3	—
	4	—	—	4	2	—
	4	—	—	4	2	—

D Combined Duties (Health Visiting, Midwifery and Home Nursing)

Staff employed	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	Number of staff district trained	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Superintending staff	1	—	—	1	1	1
	2	—	2	2	2	—
	2	—	2	2	2	—
Health visiting, midwifery and home nursing duties	7	—	—	—	5	—
	7	—	7	—	5	—
	6	—	6	1	6	—
Health visiting and midwifery duties	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health visiting and home nursing duties	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	0.33	1	1	—
Midwifery and home nursing duties	20	—	—	—	12	—
	21	1	21.50	—	12	—
	19	—	19	—	14	1
Other groups—specify	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28	—	—	1	18	1
	30	—	30.50	2	19	—
	27	1	27.33	4	23	1

E Clinic and School Nurses and other Staff (excluding Staff employed in Nurseries)

	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nurses employed solely at local health authority clinics	— — —	— — 1	— — 0.33	— — —
Nurses employed solely at school clinics	4 5 5	— — —	4 5 5	— — —
Auxiliary staff (not clerical) <i>eg</i> , clinic assistants	2 2 2	— — —	2 2 2	— — —
Total	6 7 7	— — 1	6 7 7.33	— — —

F Staff of Day and Residential Nurseries

Day Nurseries	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Registered nurses (RGN (or RSN) RSCN or RFN)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
State Enrolled Nurses	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Certificated Nursery Nurses	7 7 7	1 — —	7.2 7 7	— 1 1
Nursery students in training	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Other staff, excluding domestics, <i>eg</i> , Playmistresses, Nursery Assistants, Helpers, etc	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

G Home Helps

	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Organisers and assistant organisers	1 1 1	6 6 —	2.25 2.25 1	— — —
Home helps: male	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
female	5 3 4	244 251 225	128.00 131.29 115.1	— — —
Night attendants: male	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
female	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Total	6 4 5	250 257 225	130.25 133.54 116.1	— — —

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO BLIND PERSONS—1964-1965 AND 1966

I—PERSONS REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME
AGES AT TIME OF REGISTRATION AND PROBABLE YEAR OF ONSET OF BLINDNESS

Prob- able year of onset	Age at Registration																		Totals																	
	0-4			5-15			16-17			30-39			40-49			50-59			60-64			65-69			70-79			80-84			85-89			90 and over		
	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66			
Prior to 1960	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1961	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1 1
1963	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 6 1
1964	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6 2
1965	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total																9			17			17														

III—NUMBER ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS OF ALL BLIND PERSONS
ON THE REGISTER

		ON THE REGISTER																						
Under 2		2-4	5-15			16-17	18-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59													
Male	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	1	1	3	5	3	3	8	11	6	
Female	—	—	—	—	6	7	7	—	—	2	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	3	3	3	7	7	
		60-64	65-69			70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total	Grand Total													
Male	7	7	7	8	10	10	9	11	12	9	7	7	4	5	5	—	—	1	56	60	63	138	147	150
Female	6	6	5	14	14	14	20	24	23	12	11	9	9	8	10	2	4	5	82	87	87			

IV—CLASSIFICATION OF BLIND CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (2 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE)

	At School			Not at School			Totals								
	Voluntary School	Education Authority School													
Normal	M	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	3	4	5	6	
	F	—	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	3	4	3			
Additionally Handicapped	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	2	5	4	6
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	3	3	4			
Grand Total												9	9	12	

EMPLOYED—i.e., persons in genuine employment (including persons engaged in a business or profession): part-time workers are included under the appropriate column of the unemployed group

Undergoing training

	16-20		21-39		40-49		50-59		60-64		65 and over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
In workshops for the blind	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	4 3
	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3 3
	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3 3
As approved homeworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others (Excluding those at School)	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	8 2
	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	8 2
	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	9 2
Total	1	—	—	1	4	2	4	2	3	—	—	—	12 5
	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	2	3	—	—	—	11 5
	—	—	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	—	—	—	12 5

[illegible]

MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS 1964-1965-1966
RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL
HEALTH AUTHORITY

I—Guardianship, Supervision and Aftercare

A Persons under Guardianship or Informal Care

	Mental Defectives		Mentally Ill	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 No. of persons under statutory guardianship for whom the authority are 'local health authority concerned' (whether resident in or outside the authority's area)	4 3 3	13 13 10	— — —	— — —
2 No. of persons included in 1 under the guardianship of the authority	— — —	13 13 —	— — —	— — —
3 No. of persons included in 1 resident outside the area of the authority	4 3 3	— — —	— — —	— — —
4 No. of persons in the area who are not under guardianship but are receiving regular visits from the authority's staff	24 27 26	21 22 22	32 — —	49 — —

B Number of Home Visits during Year

Visits in respect of	By local authority's staff					By voluntary organisations under arrangements with the authority
	Medical Officers	Health Visitors	P.S.Ws.	Mental Welfare Officers	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mental defectives under guardianship	48 52 15	— — —	— — —	60 64 50	— — —	— — —
2 Mental defectives under informal supervision	— — 10	— — 10	— — —	68 66 60	— — —	— — —
3 Mentally ill under guardianship	— — 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
4 Mentally ill under normal care	— — —	850 — 1869	— — —	— — 150	— — —	— — —

C Clinics

Note: Child guidance clinics run by the education authority are not included

	No. of premises at which sessions are held	No. of sessions held during the year	Total number of persons attending during the year		Total number of attendances made during the year		No. of persons attending the clinic for first time during the year	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sessions staffed solely by hospital staff in local authority premises								
(a) for mental defectives	1	433	164	202	673	1023	100	114
(b) for mentally ill adults	2	509	114	181	419	743	69	105
	1	382	101	126	375	712	47	52
(c) Child psychiatric clinics	—	—	21	8	69	23	19	7
	—	—	27	12	78	24	19	9
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

D Home Training and Occupation

Number of mentally defective persons considered suitable for home training or occupation and not receiving it:

Males			Females		
1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
—	2	3	—	1	2

E Mentally Handicapped Children in Ordinary Day Nurseries

Day nurseries attended by mentally handicapped children as well as other children (as at end of year)	Total number on register at end of year (all children)	Average daily attendance during year (all children)	Mentally handicapped children			
			Total number on register at end of year		Average daily attendance during year	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Alexandria and Helensburgh)	57	29.9	2	4	0.4	0.8
Alexandria	60	30.6	1	1	0.2	0.2
Alexandria	56	40	2	1	0.1	0.2

Helensburgh Day Nursery closed JUNE 1965.

The handicapped children at Alexandria attend only one day per week meantime

II—Training and Occupation (Mental Defectives)

B Junior Centres

Address	Number of places	Total number on register at end of year				Average daily attendance during year				Number of sessions per week	Number of qualified staff		Number of other staff		
		M		F		M		F			wt	pt	wt	pt	
		wt	pt	wt	pt	wt	pt	wt	pt						
(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Centres provided by the authority (state if provided jointly with another authority)	Red Cross Hall, Speirs Road, Bearsden	10	—	4	—	4	—	0.4	—	0.4	2				
		10	—	4	—	5	—	0.3	—	0.5	4				
		10	—	4	—	4	—	3.6	—	3.6	4				
	Kildrum Church Hall Cumbernauld	10	—	1	—	2	—	0.1	—	0.2	2				
Day Nursery Helensburgh		10	—	2	—	5	—	0.2	—	0.5	2				
		10	—	2	—	2	—	1.8	—	1.8	2				
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
The Clinic, Kirkintilloch		10	—	4	—	2	—	0.4	—	0.2	2				
		10	—	3	—	3	—	2.4	—	2.4	4				
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		10	—	4	—	5	—	3.6	—	4	4				

*All centres are staffed by voluntary workers on a rota basis. Normally there is a trained nurse in each centre plus other voluntary helpers.

Number of children of school age considered suitable for a local health authority junior centre and awaiting a vacancy:

Males Nil Females Nil

C Senior Centres

O,W or C in the address column, indicates whether each centre is an occupation centre (providing social training, recreation, handcrafts, etc.), a work centre (providing semi-industrial conditions), or a combined occupation and work centre.

(1)	(2)	Address	Number of places		Total number on register at end of year				Average daily attendance during year				Number of sessions per week	Number of qualified staff		Number of other staff	
			M	F	M	F	wt	pt	wt	pt	wt	pt		wt	pt	wt	pt
		O, W or C	(3)	(b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Centres provided by the authority (state if provided jointly with another authority)		*Cardross	0	45	11	1	14	—	9	1	11	—	10	1	—	2	—
			0	45	10	1	14	1	9	1	12	1	10	1	—	2	—
			0	45	12	—	15	—	11	—	14	—	10	2	—	1	—

*Provided jointly with Dumbarton Town Council. The figures given above refer only to County cases.

D Children reported by the Education Authority

(1)	(2)	(3)	Number reported during year	Number of cases included in (2) who are now		Number of cases included in (2) who are awaiting		Number of cases included in (2) who		Cases included in (2) on which no action found necessary but now completed	
				attending local health authority or voluntary centre	receiving other form of care from local health authority	in hospital	place in an occupation or work centre	other local health authority care	hospital admission	Cases included in (2) on which no action found necessary but now completed	(10)
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Children reported to the authority under section 66 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
	13	1	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

V—Staff Engaged on Mental Health Duties

[illegible]

HOUSES COMPLETED 1st JANUARY–31st DECEMBER, 1964

Site	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total
Tullichewan	—	70 (Wimpey)	70
Duntocher	30 (Crudens)	—	30
Tullichewan	34	—	34
Cardross	4	—	4
Renton C.D.A.	—	80 (Wimpey)	80
Alexandria C.D.A.	—	98 (Wimpey)	98
Croy	25 (Weir)	—	25
Cumbernauld	26 (Cumbernauld) (Dev. Corp.)	—	26
Totals	119	248	367

HOUSES COMPLETED 1st JANUARY–31st DECEMBER, 1965

Site	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total
Duntocher Gap Sites	18 (Crudens)	—	18
Cumbernauld	9	—	9
Tullichewan	31	—	31
Condorrat	30 (Weirs)	—	30
Twechar	26 (Weirs)	—	26
Tullichewan Home Farm	33 (J. H. Norman)	—	33
Arrochar	14	—	14
Tarbet (Hydro Board)	6	—	6
Goldenhill, Hardgate	23 (Crudens)	—	23
Garelochhead (Navy)	13	—	13
Jamestown	14 (Crudens)	—	14
Totals	217	—	217

HOUSES COMPLETED 1st JANUARY–31st DECEMBER, 1966

Site	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total
Waterside	36 (J. M. Norman)	—	36
Old Kilpatrick	—	45 (Wimpey)	45
Rosneath	23 (Crudens)	—	23
Garelochhead	14	—	4
Renton C.D.A.	—	89 (Wimpey)	89
Alexandria	30	—	30
Goldenhill	61 (Crudens)	—	61
Jamestown	38 (Crudens)	—	38
Garelochhead (Navy)	77	—	77
Totals	279	134	413

HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—31st DECEMBER, 1966

Site	Traditional	Non-Traditional	Total
Rhu	3	—	3
Rhu (Rhu Ellen)	20	—	20
Renton	18	—	18
Alexandria III	—	82 (Wimpey)	82
Alexandria (Crescent)	—	85 (Wimpey)	85
Hardgate	6	—	6
Cumbernauld	6	—	6
Rhu (Navy)	50 (Crudens)	—	50
Garelochhead (Navy)	47 (Crudens)	—	47
Rosneath (Navy)	53 (Crudens)	—	53
Totals	203	167	370

TABLE 18
CLOSING AND DEMOLITION ORDERS
1964

PARISH OF BONHILL

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
44a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
48a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
22 Raglan Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
24 Raglan Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
24 Raglan Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
13 Main Street, Haldane Mill, Balloch ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
4 Bankhead, Balloch	1	—	—	1	—	—
22 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
43 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
54 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
56 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	—	—	1	—
57 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
36a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
18a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
8a Milton Buildings, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
2 Milton Buildings, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
2a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
6 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
10 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
20a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
26 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
30a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
32 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
33 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
34a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
36 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
38 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
39 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
46 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
46a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
51 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
62a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
24a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
40 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
5 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
50 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
5 Milton Buildings, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
39 Church Street, Alexandria	2	—	2	—	—	—
34 Main Street, Alexandria	1	—	1	—	—	—
2 Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
7 Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch ..	1	—	1	—	—	—

Demolition Orders—

117 Hillbank Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
117 Alexander Street, Alexandria	1	—	—	—	1	—
257 Main Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
257 Main Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—

PARISH OF CARDROSS

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
Geilston, Cardross	1	—	—	1	—	—
Burnsland, Geilston, Cardross	1	—	—	1	—	—

PARISH OF CUMBERNAULD

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
1 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
2 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
3 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
4 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
5 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
6 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
7 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
8 Burnside Terrace, Dullatur	1	—	1	—	—	—
77 Main Street, Cumbernauld	1	—	1	—	—	—
4 The Wynd, Cumbernauld	1	—	1	—	—	—
4 The Wynd, Cumbernauld	1	—	—	1	—	—
54 Main Street, Cumbernauld	1	—	1	—	—	—
73 Main Street, Cumbernauld	1	—	—	1	—	—
75 Main Street, Cumbernauld	1	—	1	—	—	—
Eagle Inn, Main Road, Condorrat	2	—	—	—	2	—

PARISH OF KIRKINTILLOCH

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
Braes O'Yett's Cottage, Wester Gartclash Kirkintilloch	1	—	1	—	—	—

PARISH OF WEST KILPATRICK

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
Craigs Terrace, Cochno Road, Hardgate	1	—	1	—	—	—

PARISH OF RHU

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
Bendarroch Lodge, Garelochhead	1	—	—	1	—	—

1965

PARISH OF BONHILL

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
30 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
55 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
61 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
20 Raglan Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
25 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
28 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
7 Milton Buildings, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
58 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
58a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
1 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
11 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
29 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
42a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
63 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
44 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
3 Levenbank Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
8 & 8a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	2	—	2	—	—	—
13 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
47 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
31 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
64 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
35 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
38a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
41 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
49 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
54a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
64a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
12a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
7 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
9 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
14a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
19 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
59 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
42 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
60 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	—	—	1	—
62 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
12 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
9 Burn Street, Bonhill	2	—	2	—	—	—
8 Milton Buildings, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—

Demolition Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
379 Main Street, Bonhill	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch	1	—	1	—	—	—
6 Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch	1	—	1	—	—	—
7 Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch	1	—	—	1	—	—
8 Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch	1	—	—	1	—	—
8 Bankhead, Dalvair Road, Balloch	1	—	1	—	—	—
2 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
3 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
4 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
4a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
6a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
10a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
14 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
15 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
16 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
16a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
17 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
18 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
20 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
22a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
23 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
24 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
26a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
27 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
28a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
32a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
34 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
37 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
40a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
50a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
52 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
52a Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
53 Milton Terrace, Jamestown	1	—	1	—	—	—
16 Raglan Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
18 Raglan Street, Bonhill	1	—	1	—	—	—
24 Raglan Street, Bonhill	2	—	2	—	—	—
1 Main Street, Haldane Mill, Balloch	1	—	1	—	—	—
3 Main Street, Haldane Mill, Balloch	1	—	1	—	—	—
5 Main Street, Haldane Mill, Balloch	2	—	1	1	—	—

PARISH OF CARDROSS

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
Burnsland, Geilston, Cardross	1	—	—	1	—	—

Demolition Orders—

58 Main Street, Renton	5	—	5	—	—	—
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

PARISH OF WEST KILPATRICK

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
'Rockbank', Glasgow Road, Hardgate ..	1	—	1	—	—	—

PARISH OF WEST KILPATRICK

Closing Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
Black's Land, Hardgate	2	—	2	—	—	—
The Craigs, Hardgate	1	—	—	1	—	—
Craig's Place, Hardgate	5	—	4	1	—	—

Demolition Orders—

37 Dumbarton Road, Bowling	1	—	1	—	—	—
41 Dumbarton Road, Bowling	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 Dumbarton Road, Bowling	2	—	1	—	1	—
47 Dumbarton Road, Bowling	1	—	1	—	—	—

PARISH OF RHU

Demolition Orders—

Situation of Property	No. of Houses	Apartments				
		1	2	3	4	5
'Deerness', Garelochhead	1	—	1	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	86 151 126	126 235 243	5 — —	— — —
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	342 349 347	417 766 478	4 4 1	— — —
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority† (including out-workers' premises)	174 114 118	312 127 134	— — —	— — —
Total	602 614 591	855 1128 855	9 4 1	— — —

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10 41 27	10 41 —	— — —	— 4 —	— — —
Overcrowding (S.2)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	— 1 1	— 1 1	— — —	— — —	— — —
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1 1 —	1 1 —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	7 3 4	7 3 4	— — —	— — —	— — —
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9 17 20	9 17 20	— — —	— — —	— — —
(c) Not separate for sexes	— — 2	— — 2	— — —	— — —	— — —
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	11 12	9 12	— —	— —	— —
Total	27 74 66	27 72 66	— — —	— — —	— — —

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel, Making etc.	126 130 100					

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123(1)), Institutions (Section 124), sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses (Section 175(1)(d) and(e)) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175(2) and (10)).

List of Staff

**County Sanitary Inspector
(Western Area)**

NEIL MACDONALD

**Depute County Sanitary Inspector
(Western Area)**

Thomas Munn

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors

Robert Mathie
Thomas MacDonald
Robert Young
Hugh Moore

Milk Officer

Mrs. M. Mackay

Housing Supervisor

Mrs. A. Stuart

Clerical Staff

Miss A. Kinloch
Miss M. Caldwell
Miss R. McLellan

REPORT FOR THE WESTERN AREA OF THE COUNTY

ANNUAL REPORT—YEAR 1964

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of Department of Health Circular 11/1960, I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the sanitary conditions of the County of Dunbarton for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Water Supply

During the year 19 samples were collected, 4 of which were taken from private supplies. Five of the 19 samples were for chemical and bacteriological analysis and 14 for bacterial analysis only.

The former 5 samples were uplifted following complaints of discolouration. A small amount of reddish brown suspended matter was visible which proved to be oxide of iron and was assumed to have been due to the water acting on the unprotected pipe. Bacteriologically the water was free from any detectable sewage or animal matter and was a soft water.

One private supply was sampled for suitability in connection with an agricultural grant and the resultant analysis proved satisfactory.

Rivers Pollution

On the statement that the Carrochan Burn, a tributary of the River Leven, was being polluted, three samples were collected for analysis. These were taken from the upper, middle and lower reaches and were checked against the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal Classification on the amount of dissolved oxygen taken up in five days and expressed in parts per million, viz:

Very clean	..	..	1.0
Clean ..	..	..	2.0
Fairly clean	..	..	3.0
Doubtful	..	..	5.0
Bad ..	..	..	10.0

The result of the analysis of the three samples was returned as 0.4, 0.7 and 1.5, the interpretation therefore being clean or very clean river waters and showing no evidence of sewage pollution or the presence of any trade effluent.

The shores of the tidal lochs and Firth of Clyde were comparatively free from any oil pollution and no serious problems were encountered during the year.

These areas are kept under constant surveillance in view of the large number of tankers now berthing at Finnart and discharging their cargoes. It is gratifying to know that strict precautions are taken by the Company concerned to ensure that no oil pollution takes place which may be avoidable.

Drainage

With the coming into force of the Building (Scotland) Act 1959 (Procedure) Regulations, 1964, the inspection, testing and supervision of new drainage work passed over to the new Master of Works Department as from June last. In the first half of the year, all new work introduced was supervised and tested by this Department and in landward areas, outwith Special Drainage Districts, where new drainage systems were introduced for private houses or other building these were executed to the requirements of the Clyde River Purification Board's specification. In the majority of cases the Board requires a treatment system consisting of a septic tank and percolating filter installation to be provided and, where necessary, these were introduced.

No serious problems were encountered in connection with defective or choked drains and owners in general complied with written or verbal intimation of a nuisance. Some difficulty is, however, experienced on occasions due to communal ownership in tenemental blocks.

Prevention of Damage by Pests, 1949

No serious problems were encountered in the administration of this Act and these services are being covered very satisfactorily by the Rodent Officer in the Western Area under the jurisdiction of this Department.

Refuse coups, farms and dockyards are inspected regularly and kept free from any serious infestation.

The following table shows the types of premises dealt with during the year—

	<i>Local Authority Properties</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Business or Industrial Properties</i>	<i>Agri- cultural Properties</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority in 1964, as a result of notification or otherwise	166	176	117	225	684
No. of above properties found to be infested	110	154	108	218	590
No. of above properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority	110	154	108	218	590

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats

Camping grounds in the Western area were again very popular with Row of Luss farm on Loch Lomondside again proving to be the most

extensively used. This site is managed by Luss Estates and is well conducted. Water supplies and toilet facilities are provided and a collection of refuse from the site is undertaken by the Estates and, in consequence, no Public Health complaint has arisen.

Camping takes place in many isolated instances, however, in localities where these facilities are not available and these require a greater extent of supervision. The average duration of stay is in the region of ten to fourteen days and during the year close on 750 tents and other structures were inspected and found to be occupied by over 2,000 persons.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The licensed caravan sites within the Western Area of the County were again occupied to practically full capacity during the height of the holiday season with a considerable number of holidaymakers resident during the weekends and other short periods.

The Inverbeg Caravan Site owned and managed by Luss Estates was extended during the year after additional toilet facilities had been provided and again proved a very great attraction to caravanners, situated as it is on Loch Lomondside between the Loch side and the main Loch Lomond roadway. At certain holiday periods the site was not capable of taking all the visitors wishing accommodation.

The site adjacent to Ardlui Hotel remained in limited use during the season to the extent of the toilet facilities provided, but all other requirements of the licensing conditions are being satisfactorily maintained.

The site at Feorlinbreck, Garelochhead, the licence for which had been granted for a five year period as the result of an appeal to the Secretary of State, ceased to operate during the year on the expiry of the planning permission.

In respect of the twelve remaining sites providing stands for caravans it is estimated that with the many vans remaining on these sites for the whole summer period, and with many of the sites being used for short periods throughout the season for stays of from one to three days duration, 2,000 vans again occupied the sites this year.

Holidaying by caravan appears to be becoming still more popular and the beautiful sites provided on the Gareloch and Loch Lomondside provided holiday accommodation for fully 5,000 persons during the year.

Building Regulations

Table No. 2 shows the number of buildings for which plans were submitted and considered for approval prior to June, 1964, when as mentioned previously this function was transferred to the Master of Works Department.

Housing of Seasonal Workers

A total number of 64 workers (26 males and 38 females) was accommodated on three farms within the landward part of the area. Accommodation used was inspected prior to the arrival and again during the stay of the workers, and it was found that the Byelaws were reasonably maintained and no complaints were recorded. The number of workers from outwith the district now being accommodated in farm buildings throughout the area is still reducing and it is apparent that more and more farmers wherever possible are employing local labour to a much greater extent in potato harvesting. In this way the provision of necessary accommodation is dispensed with.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

All registered premises handling waste food for the feeding of animals and poultry were again inspected during the year, when it was found that the general requirements were being complied with.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1938

During the year 14 licences were cancelled and 9 new licences issued, the number of registered premises at the end of the year being as follows:

Certified	..	..	..	6
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	77
Pasteurised	..	..	..	1
Ordinary	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
				85
				<hr/>

It should be noted that the one farm in the Ordinary category is the same isolated farm as referred to in previous reports, where the production is in the vicinity of two gallons per day and only two neighbours are supplied.

Improvements were carried out during the year in 18 dairy farms, in connection with lighting and ventilation, widening of grips, reflooring of dairy byres and structural improvements in dairy sculleries and milk rooms. In addition, progress has been continued with the installation of bulk tanks, etc., 7 having been introduced during the year, bringing the current total to 22.

Table No. 111 records the number of registered and unregistered premises and the approximate number of cows in the area.

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936/53

During the period of this report 527 samples were uplifted from 84 designated producers and submitted for chemical and bacteriological

analysis. 35 of these samples were of Certified milk, 480 of Tuberculin Tested milk and 12 of Pasteurised milk. Samples of school milk were taken at regular intervals and of the 47 samples collected, 8 were unsatisfactory, 1 because of bacterial count, 5 because of coliform and 2 because of bacterial count and coliform.

Table IV gives details of the samples taken and the result of the analysis.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1925/62

Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Scotland) Act, 1962

Sampling under the above Acts and Regulations was again carried out at regular intervals during the year to ensure that all foods which are controlled by legislation comply with the standards laid down.

32 official samples were taken over the year, all of which were satisfactory.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

10 samples of ice cream and 5 samples of milk ices were taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological analysis, and were found to be maintaining the high standard of previous years. All premises where ice cream and milk ices are manufactured are inspected at regular intervals and satisfactory cleanliness is being maintained. The Ministry of Food Hygiene inspectors of the Scottish Home Department carried out their usual inspection of the premises in company with my Inspectors and were again favourably impressed with the cleanliness and methods.

3 registrations were cancelled and 4 new registrations were granted in respect of vehicles, leaving a total of 25 registered premises and 24 registered vehicles at the end of the year.

Shops Act, 1912/50

Table No. VI gives details of shops in the area and the nature of the businesses carried on. These are regularly inspected in terms of the Act and in conjunction with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Improvements in existing shop premises are still being carried out by owners and a considerable number of the older type shops are being replaced by modern premises provided by the Local Authority in redevelopment areas. The self-service facilities introduced by certain multiple stores is proving to be particularly gratifying insofar as relates to a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene in such premises.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961

54 condemnation certificates were issued in respect of approximately 5 cwts of unsound food. These related mainly to tinned or pre-packed foods which were in a blown, leaking or otherwise unsound condition.

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Act, 1959

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Act (Amendment) 1961

In general the improvements required under the above Act have been completed in practically all food premises within the area, including restaurants, canteens, public houses, boarding houses and food shops. There still are, however, a few premises where difficulty is being experienced in completion of the required improvements, particularly premises controlled by Co-operative Societies, where the work is done by direct labour.

Regular inspections of these premises are carried out and where faults, mainly in the human element with regard to cleanliness, are found, owners are instructed to insist on staff observing these Regulations to the full.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The above Act, which came into force on 1st August, 1964, provides for welfare of employees in offices, shops, and railway premises. The Minister of Labour is empowered to make regulations governing the health, safety and welfare of employees in these premises. A general survey of all such premises in the area was commenced and the first Annual Return covering the period August-December was made to the Ministry.

A very large amount of work in the nature of surveying and internal measuring of offices will require to be undertaken under this Act and it will be some considerable time before all premises can be brought to the standards required. This department is made responsible for the keeping of records of accidents and the making of quarterly returns to the Ministry through H.M. Inspector of Factories. Offices in premises such as factories, Government departments, local authority departments and railway premises are controlled by H.M. Inspector of Factories. New registers of these premises are being compiled but it will be some time before these can be fully completed.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960/64

No applications for the taking of samples under the above Act were received during the year.

Private Streets and Footpaths

No action has been necessary during the year with regard to private streets and footpaths, which are being maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition throughout the area.

Housing

Good progress is being maintained in Central Redevelopment Area No. 2 Renton, and Central Redevelopment Area No. 3, Alexandria. The first

phase of the second stage of the Renton Redevelopment on the east side of Main Street is now completed and occupied as is the second stage in the Alexandria Redevelopment. Clearance and demolition of the remaining phases is being completed and rebuilding continues in both areas.

The Dalvait Road site and McColl Avenue, Tullichewan, site were completed and occupied during the year, and work commenced on the Tullichewan Home Farm site.

The Housing Supervisor's duties continue to increase as the various schemes develop and in addition to her normal duties of supervision she dealt with the following factorage reports during the year—Transfers of tenancy 102, Permission to exchange houses 51, and 27 applications for permission to keep lodgers.

268 casual vacancies occurred during the year consisting of 10 1-apt houses, 66 2-apt houses, 113 3-apt houses, 74 4-apt houses and 5 5-apt houses. The register of persons wishing to exchange houses is still being kept but, as explained in my previous report, it has done little to relieve overcrowding and under occupancy of Local Authority houses, as the majority of applicants wish to select their own district and type of house. This naturally reduces the number of exchanges which might otherwise be arranged.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950/64

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

With the introduction of the Housing Act, 1964, the normal maximum Grant for the five standard amenities remains at £155, but where a new building is necessary or outbuildings require conversion to house the bathroom, the maximum may be increased to £350.

Part III of the Act brings in for the first time the application of Grants for a reduced standard of amenities amounting to £150 and referring to (1) hot and cold supplies to a sink, (2) water closet, (3) food storage facilities.

The Discretionary Improvement Grant is increased to a maximum of £500 or half the approved expenditure.

27 houses were modernised in respect of introducing standard amenities and therefore contributing to the number of private dwellings, many of them rented subjects, with the higher standard of accommodation.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954

Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair or the revocation of Certificates.

Nuisances

64 Intimations were served on the authors of nuisances under Section 19 and 81 further Intimations were served under the Burgh Police Act for the renewal of defective dustbins, and were complied with.

Schools

All schools in the Western area were found on inspection to be well maintained.

Burial Grounds

In the Western area, the respective District Councils are responsible for the maintenance of Burial Grounds and these were well maintained.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Western area of the County.

Cleansing

Vale of Leven and Renton Special Cleansing District

The gross expenditure of the Vale of Leven and Renton Special Cleansing District which includes the villages of Luss, Gartocharn and Croftamie was estimated at £44,210 for the financial year 1964/65. The estimated gross income over this period was £8,670 leaving a nett expenditure of £35,540. On the produce of a 1d. rate from rateable subjects the sum of £1,630 was estimated, requiring a rate of 1/8 per £ to cover the service.

The staff comprises a Foreman/Mechanic, 6 Drivers, 5 Sweepers, 19 Loaders with 2 spare men to supplement staff in the case of absenteeism and sickness.

Refuse collection is carried out with a fleet of 4 Shelvoke & Drewry vehicles, 1-50 cu. yd. Pakamatic, 1 Power Press Fore and aft, and 2 Fore and aft Tippers.

Sweeping of streets is affected by 5 manual Sweepers with orderly barrows, 1 Lewen Sweepmaster which it has been agreed to replace by a Yorkshire Vacuum Sweeper in the current year at a cost of £4,050. A new Tennant pavement Sweeper purchased this year and now in service is proving to be an immense success in the sweeping within Housing Schemes.

With the increase in new factory and industrial premises and the programmes of re-development within the District, the Cleansing service is subject to frequent review of routes which involves considerable time and thought. Despite these readjustments, the work of collection is carried out reasonably smoothly and a regular service maintained. In an effort to combat the litter problem, several suitable litter bins have been placed at vantage points throughout the District but there is still a lot to be desired in the observance of the Litter Act by sections of the public.

Gareloch Special Cleansing District

Cleansing throughout the Gareloch Special District still continues to be carried out by private contract. The Contractor has provided a new 60 cu. yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic vehicle for the work which operates in conjunction with a small pick-up vehicle used in connection with the more difficult approaches. Generally speaking, the contract works satisfactorily with a minimum number of complaints.

Disposal is by land reclamation whereby three different tips are used. Unauthorised tipping is a problem and upsets the satisfactory working of controlled infilling. These coups are bulldozed from time to time by the Contractor employed and it is a sore point when unauthorised persons dump indiscriminately.

Consideration is given and allowances made in the annual estimates for foreshore cleaning within special sections of the tidal waters and for the provision of additional litter baskets in an endeavour to keep the localities tidy.

The gross expenditure of the service for the financial year 1964/65 is estimated at £7,535 with the rate again being 9d. in the £.

Lighting

Vale of Leven and Renton Special Lighting District

The installation of 120 street lamps to Group 'B' lighting standards at Tullichewan and Rosshead Housing sites was completed during the year.

In the third phase of Renton Redevelopment plan, 7 new lamps were installed, and the re-siting of 6 existing lamps, to suit the re-planned area, was effected. A start was made towards the end of the year with the replacement of 82 lighting fittings within the Strathleven Industrial Estate. This work will progress and be completed early in the coming year. The approximate cost of this will be met from revenue on the levy of a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate which raises approximately £850.

Street lighting schemes and proposals were also drawn up in connection with one Local Authority and one private building site involving the installation of 8 and 20 60-watt sodium discharge lights, respectively.

With the progression of redevelopment within Alexandria and Renton districts, lighting schemes will require to be considered.

Where circumstances permit, all new columns are positioned at the back of the footpath. This policy has proved that a certain amount of damage can be eliminated with the columns so positioned and consequently clear of overhanging loads on heavy vehicles.

Wilful damage to lighting fittings is still experienced but manufacturers are now coming forward and marketing vandalproof bowls or outer shades. These have been tried in certain areas prone to damage with such success that 150 complete new vandalproof lanterns have been authorised for fitting in the areas where damage is most prevalent.

The staff employed in this Lighting District are 1 Foreman/Electrician, 1 Electrician who is also responsible for stair lighting maintenance with-in Local Authority properties, and 6 lamp attendants.

Gareloch Special Lighting District

Gareloch Special Lighting District embodies the districts of Cardross, Graigendoran, Rhu, Garelochhead, Rosneath, Clynder and Arrochar and Tarbet. The maintenance throughout these districts is carried out by two private Contractors under contract to the Local Authority.

The improved scheme of street lighting through the section of road development in Garelochhead has now been completed and is functioning satisfactorily. Together with Local Authority and private development, the NATO project and the provision of Admiralty houses for personnel has necessitated the preparation of quite a number of capital works lighting schemes. Proposals and plans to meet these requirements have been prepared in the course of the year, and installation will no doubt commence in the summer of the coming year. A detail of these proposals is appended below:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Nature of Development</i>	<i>No. of lighting points proposed</i>	<i>Approx. cost of installation</i>
Rosneath	Local Authority and Admiralty joint building site	16	£800
Garelochhead	Local Authority site	5	300
"	Admiralty site	42	2750
Rhu	Local Authority site	6	300
"	Admiralty site	22	1100
Graigendoran	Private site	36	1650
Cardross	Local Authority site	8	400
"	Private site	8	400

The number of lighting points at 31/12/64 were as follows:—

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Points</i>	<i>Method</i>	
		<i>Gas</i>	<i>Electricity</i>
Vale of Leven	1602	3	1599
Luss	13	—	13
Gartocharn	18	—	18
Croftamie	20	—	20
Gareloch	495	—	495

Public Conveniences

Vandalism is still a serious problem encountered in all areas but particularly in Vale of Leven area. It has been discovered that attendants on full-time duty are the only answer of combatting this, and the Convenience at Balloch Stance is staffed from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The Convenience at Luss Car Park also has a full-time attendant and has proved a great boon to tourists and the travelling public.

New Conveniences were opened at Gartocharn and Ardlui and the old Convenience at Balloch Stance was demolished.

Negotiations are still proceeding in connection with the provision of a Convenience at Clynder.

The total money collected and passed to the County Treasurer during the year amounted to £572.15.9d.

Burials

No burials were undertaken during the year in terms of the National Insurance Act, 1950, Section 50.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within the Western Area of the County.

Factories Acts, 1937/61

Table No. 1 shows the number of factories within the area. Of the 288, 203 are mechanical factories of which 85 are mechanical works of a temporary nature, and 85 are non-mechanical factories of which 73 are non-mechanical works of a temporary nature.

The factories are regularly inspected and any defects found are normally rectified by the management without having to be served a Statutory Notice.

Outworkers employed within the area numbered 46, and all outworkers' premises inspected were found to be within the standard requirements.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The Act came into operation on 1st January, 1964, and prohibits the keeping of a Boarding Establishment for animals unless under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Two applications were received and following inspection approval of the licences was recommended.

TABLE II
PLANS OF BUILDINGS—WESTERN AREA

Parishes	New Houses		Alterations				No. of Houses					
	Bungalows, &c.	Cottages Flats and Terraced Houses	Bungalows, &c.	Cottages Flats and Terraced Houses	Total		2 Apartments	3 Apartments	4 Apartments	5 Apartments	6 Apartments & over	Total
Arrochar	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	2
Bonhill	3	2	—	—	7	14	—	30	69	3	—	102
Cardross	8	1	2	1	1	13	—	5	6	1	3	15
Dumbarton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmaronock	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Luss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rosneath	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	4
Rhu	1	2	—	1	1	6	1	6	14	2	—	23
Total	13	6	3	2	4	10	38	1	43	92	6	6 148

Plans were also submitted for 54 Garages, 1 Primary School, 1 Bonded Warehouse, 1 Showground and 59 Miscellaneous Structures (Figures to June, 1964 only). This table covers only the period Jan-June 1964. Master of Works Dept. took over this function after June.

TABLE III
NUMBER OF REGISTERED COWSHEDS, &c.

Parishes	Registered Dairy Farms	Exempted Dairy Premises	Approx. No. Cows	Producers Not Selling by Retail	Milkshops	Trading Vans
Bonhill	10	3	370	10	45	9
Kilmaronock	36	5	1069	35	1	3
Luss	8	17	214	5	1	2
Cardross	14	1	524	15	11	4
Rhu	5	7	133	5	7	2
Rosneath	8	—	191	3	2	5
Dumbarton	2	2	84	—	—	—
Arrochar	—	10	16	—	1	1
Burgh of Helensburgh	—	—	—	—	14	6
Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	83	44	2601	73	82	32

TABLE IV
NUMBER OF DESIGNATED MILKS AND RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN

Designations	No. of Licences	Samples Taken	Not Complying in respect of		Deficient in Butter Fat	Total Not Complying (Bacteria & Phosphates)
			Bacterial Count	Bacterial Count and B. Coli.		
Certified	6	35	—	2	—	2
Tuberculin Tested	77	480	6	84	—	105
Pasteurised	1	12	—	—	—	1
Totals	84	527	6	86	—	108

SCHOOL MILKS

No. of Samples Taken	Not Complying in respect of		Deficient in Butter Fat	Total not Complying (Bacteria & Phosphates)
	Bacteria Count	B. Coli. Bacterial Count and B. Coli.		
47	1	5 2	—	8

ORDINARY MILKS

No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Non-Satisfactory	Total
6	6	—	6

TABLE V
ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948

Parish or Burgh	Registrations				Total	Vehicles Sale-Storage
	Manufac- ture	Manufac- ture, Sale and Storage	Sale and Storage	Sale		
Arrochar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bonhill	—	2	8	3	13	23
Cardross	—	—	1	—	1	—
Helensburgh	—	5	1	1	7	—
Cove and Kilcreggan	—	1	1	—	2	—
Rhu	—	1	1	—	2	—
Luss	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	9	12	4	25	24

TABLE VI

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1950

SHOWING NUMBER OF SHOPS AND NATURE OF BUSINESSES CARRIED ON IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

Parishes	Bakers	Butchers	Chemists	Clothiers and Tailors	Cycle Agents, Bc.	Confectioners	Dairies	Drapers, Dressmakers and Milliners	Fish and Chip Shops	Fishmongers	Fruiters	Furniture Dealers	Grocers	Hairdressers	Hardware and Drysalers	Ice Cream and Aerated Water Vendors	Shoemakers	Tea Rooms and Restaurants	Tobacconists	Watchmakers and Jewellers	Newsagents and Stationers	Miscellaneous	Total	
Arrochar						3	1						4		1	3		4				1	3	20
Bonhill	7	11	5	7	3	12	7	11	7	3	6	2	18	7	6	10	6	8	1	2		11	18	168
Cardross	5	5	2			11	3	3	1	1	3		15		1	2		2			4	4	62	
Dumbarton																								
Kilmarnock													3					2					5	
Luss													1					1					2	
Rhu	1	1		1		5	1	1			1		6			2		5			2		26	
Rosneath	1					1	1						3							1			7	
Totals	14	17	7	8	3	32	13	15	8	4	10	2	50	7	8	17	6	22	1	3	18	25	290	

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1865

Designation	No. of Licences	Samples taken	Not complying in respect of			Deficient in Butter Fat	Total not Complying
			Bac. Count	B. Coli	Bacteria and B Coli		
Certified	15	106	5	7	—	—	12
Tuberculin Tested	125	869	40	78	30	3	151
Pasteurised	5	61	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	145	1036	45	86	30	3	164

SCHOOL MILK

No. of samples	Not complying in respect of			Deficient in Butter Fat	Total not Complying
	Bac. Count	B. Coli	Bacteria and B. Coli		
73	1	5	1	—	7

List of Staff

**County Sanitary Inspector
(Eastern Area)**

WILLIAM ARTHUR

**Depute County Sanitary Inspector
(Eastern Area)**

John Dunn

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors

Joseph C. Morton

Donald S. Mackay

John P. Deegans

William Purdie

Lighting Assistant

John Laird

Milk Officer

Rosemary M. Stark

Housing Supervisor

Margaret Black

Clerical Staff

Elizabeth C. Muir

Margaret W. Lawson

REPORT FOR THE EASTERN AREA OF THE COUNTY

ANNUAL REPORT—YEAR 1964

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1964 prepared in accordance with D.H.S. Circular 63/65 and Section 87 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Water Supply

The quality and quantity of water for domestic and industrial use within the Eastern Area of the County is satisfactory. No complaints were received and routine sampling for Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis proved satisfactory. The rapid growth of the New Town of Cumbernauld has so far presented no difficulty in supplying the additional demands.

Water samples taken during year

<i>No.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Examination</i>	
			<i>Bac.</i>	<i>Chem.</i>
1E	Main before delivery to storage tank, Carrickstone	Stirlingshire & Falkirk Water Board	—	1
2E	Main after discharge from high level storage tank, Carrickstone	"	—	1
3E	Cold water tap, kitchenette, 4 Parkway, Cumbernauld	"	—	1
4E	Hot water tap, kitchenette, 4 Parkway, Cumbernauld	"	—	1
5E	Cold water tap, kitchenette, 1 Auld Road, Cumbernauld	"	—	1
6E	Hot water tap, kitchenette, 1 Auld Road, Cumbernauld	"	—	1
7E	Cold water tap, kitchenette, 20 Barbegs Road, Croy	"	—	1
8E	Hot water tap, kitchenette, 20 Barbegs Road, Croy	"	—	1
9E	Brass bend, hot water system, 2 Parkway, Cumbernauld	"	—	1
10E	Low level storage tank, Carrickstone	"	—	1

Drainage Systems, Efficiency, Sewage Purification and Disposal

The annual programme of house construction within the rapidly expanding New Town of Cumbernauld entails daily attendance of staff for drain testing and advice to contractors where problems arise in the layout and gradient of proposed drainage systems. All drainage systems functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Outfalls from Sewage Purification Plant were reasonably satisfactory and plant functioned as well as could be expected.

The disposal of sludge still presents a problem which may be relieved when the 'Dano' Composting Plant at Dunns Wood is fully in action.

Rivers Pollution

The advice and help given by the Clyde and Forth Rivers Purification Boards has been greatly appreciated. All proposals where the use of Septic Tank is the only method of purification were submitted for their inspection and in all instances recommendations made by the Boards were carried out.

The effluent from Piggeries and Smallholdings within the Cochno area of Hardgate has now been piped direct to the County sewer, and has brought about an immediate improvement in the conditions of the Cochno Burn. Further improvement will be made when two Piggeries in Duntocher, where drainage systems are at the design stage, have been connected to a sewer.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914

All premises registered were visited during the year, and in all instances the requirements of Dairy Bye-laws were being observed.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Producers</i>				<i>Dealers</i>			<i>Total Regd.</i>
	<i>W</i>	<i>WR</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Shops</i>	<i>Vans</i>	<i>Total</i>	
East Kilpatrick ..	4	7	1	12	24	8	32	44
West Kilpatrick ..	3	2	1	6	14	3	17	23
Cumbernauld ..	7	1	—	8	11	4	15	23
Kirkintilloch ..	13	2	—	15	18	2	20	35
Totals ..	27	12	2	41	67	17	84	125

W—Wholesale

WR—Wholesale and Retail

R—Retail only.

Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951

A total of 55 Producers is registered, and Licences held relate to 8 Certified and 47 Tuberculin Tested. Pasteurisers' Licences are held.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Failing</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Solids</i>	<i>Phos.</i>	<i>Bac. Count</i>	<i>Coliform Test</i>
Certified	85	13	—	5	—	6	2
Tuberculin Tested	329	47	3	4	—	30	10
Pasteurised	117	7	—	—	7	—	2

During the year, the Milk Officer carried out the following duties in accordance with the above Order:—

315 routine sampling visits.

131 advisory visits.

54 investigational visits.

39 visits to schools in connection with sampling of milk.

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

Throughout the year regular inspections have been made and advice given on structural alterations required, installation of hot and cold water supplies, sinks, washhand basins and food preparation benches and tables.

Working bakeries have been maintained satisfactorily and the standard of hygiene, preparation, handling and storage of the finished product has been reasonably satisfactory.

Butchers' shops have had regular inspection and in all instances improvement has been noted. 'Back shops' where food preparation takes place have had particular attention and in two instances replacement of tiled wall surfaces was carried out.

Licensed premises in general have maintained a high standard of cleanliness and in no instance was action required.

With the advent of the 'Supermarket' and 'Minimarket', the pre-packing of merchandise has eliminated excessive handling and is much appreciated.

Industrial works canteens were inspected both during the busy period and after clearing up had been completed, in no instance was serious infringement noted.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

The number of samples, both formal and informal, taken during the year was 39 in all, as shown in the following table:—

	<i>Milk</i>	<i>Mince</i>	<i>Link Sausage</i>	<i>Sliced Sausage</i>	<i>Whisky</i>	<i>Others</i>
Formal	3	13	6	8	8	—
Informal	—	—	—	—	—	1

Proceedings were taken in six instances, all in respect of excessive preservatives, etc., in Mince (4), Link Sausage (1) and Sausage Meat (1).

Resulting from court action the following fines were imposed:—

Steak Mince (2)	Fined £10 each.
" " (2)	" £5 each.
Link Sausage (1)	" £15.
Sliced " (1)	" £8.

An informal sample of Pearl Barley was submitted to the Public Analyst on complaint received regarding a brown discolouration. The causative agent was determined to be of iron origin to an extent of 6 per cent which was not harmful. The seller subsequently withdrew the Barley from sale.

Three complaints received throughout the year regarding the contamination of Lemonade, Orange Crush and Cream Soda were investigated and the source of contamination was determined as arising from misuse of the bottle by members of the public. The contaminant in all instances was of a Phenol derivation and was

particularly noticed within the rubber sealed 'over cap' of the bottles. The firm concerned who produce over 250,000 bottles per week take every precaution to prevent such occurrences.

The advent of 'mother out at work' has introduced the quick snack meal to many households. Complaints regarding mould growths in Meat and Pork Pies were received during the year (4 in all). In two instances the offending article had not been properly stored in the household before use. In the remaining instances the articles had been too long 'on the shelf' within the shops concerned. All complaints were investigated and in the case of offending shopkeepers, warnings were given regarding complete turnover of stocks, and the provision of proper storage facilities were advised.

	<i>Manufacture and sale</i>	<i>Sale and Storage</i>	<i>Sale only</i>
Premises	5	7	4
Vehicles registered—	6.		

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1948

Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951

All premises were inspected throughout the year during routine sampling. The standard of hygiene, structural repair and maintenance was upheld. All samples were submitted for Bacteriological examination.

Vehicles were inspected, fittings and washing equipment checked. The general cleanliness of personnel serving from the vehicles was noted. Where the standard of hygiene was in doubt, verbal warning was given and as further inspections disclosed this proved to be sufficient in all cases concerned.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1954

No slaughtering has been carried out during the year.

Cleansing Methods and Efficiency

Old Kilpatrick Special Cleansing District

Transport: FSN984 Fore and Aft Tipper.

SSN394

..

Removal and disposal of domestic, shop and trade refuse was carried out satisfactorily during the year. Disposal to Dumbuck Coup was discontinued due to the proximity of recently erected Whisky Bonded Warehouses, and the possible danger of fire from deposited refuse. Killoch Coup became the only available one and was very well maintained during the year.

FSN984—1 driver, 5 men

<i>Loads removed</i>	<i>Bins emptied</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
786	104,526	783	Killoch Coup

SSN394—1 driver, 4 men

<i>Loads removed</i>	<i>Bins emptied</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
776	130,770	776	Killoch Coup

Cleansing of Highways

Four men are employed in street sweeping within the area. All have orderly barrows with double bins and work was carried out efficiently during the year.

Roads swept—Class A—5.88 miles Class B—9.20 miles.

Cumbernauld New Town Special Cleansing District

Staff: 1 Foreman, 4 Driver Mechanics, 16 Bin Loaders.

Transport: LSN167 Albion Chassis with Gibson pendulum body.
OSN838 S & D chassis, with Newcastle body 18 cu. yds.
SSN64 Morris chassis, with Gibson pendulum body.
SSN683 S & D chassis with Newcastle body.

The continued expansion of the New Town of Cumbernauld has increased the bulk of refuse for removal. Many of the houses completed and occupied are of the 'all-electric' type which has increased the quantity of household refuse. Provision of an additional vehicle and staff has been agreed for 1965.

All refuse is 'tipped' at Smithstone Quarry which is satisfactory at present. The installation of a 'Dano' Composting Plant in the vicinity of Dunns Wood sewage purification plant will reduce the number of miles run by vehicles from the pick up to the disposal point.

<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Loads removed</i>	<i>Bins emptied</i>	<i>Mileage run</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
LSN167	783	144,738	8,760	to Coup
OSN838	841	120,696	10,700	to Coup
SSN64	780	130,843	10,524	to Coup
SSN683	886	67,460	7,393	to Coup

Cleansing of Highways

Vehicle PSN104.

Staff: 1 Driver/mechanic, 9 Street Sweepers.

The mileage of pedestrian ways increases yearly and a 'take-over' from the Development Corporation has been agreed on 16th May and 16th November of each year. Unadopted pedestrian ways and roadways are cleansed by the Corporation during building operations up to the date of take-over by the County Council.

The present staff have carried out the work of keeping streets and footpaths clean in a satisfactory manner.

Roads swept: Class A 23.5 miles. Class B 11.75 miles.
Footpaths 5 miles.

Vehicle PSN104—Johnston Suction Sweeper—has carried out all duties required with efficiency.

Cumbernauld Special Cleansing District

Staff: 1 Driver/mechanic, 2 Bin Loaders.

Transport: CSN599—Ford Thames (to be taken out of service August, 1964).

The removal of domestic refuse has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. All refuse is deposited in Smithstone Coup. A new vehicle is on order and a recommendation has been made that the working week be divided equally between the New Town and the above Cleansing District. An additional bin loader will be employed.

Street sweeping is at present carried out by the Highways Department.

<i>Loads removed</i>	<i>Bins emptied</i>	<i>Miles run</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
480	51,300	4,100	Coup

Gartshore Special Cleansing District

Staff: 1 Driver/mechanic, 2 Bin Loaders.

Transport: GSN276—Karrier Bantam (side loader).

The villages of Waterside and Twechar are within this Special District and the removal of domestic refuse has been carried out satisfactorily during the year.

Refuse is disposed of at Smithstone Quarry and at Waterside Coup. No difficulties have been experienced during the year under review.

<i>Loads removed</i>	<i>Bins emptied</i>	<i>Miles run</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
624	65,636	6,624	Coup

Public Conveniences

Vandalism has once again created havoc in all Conveniences in the Area. In two instances, where locks had been wrenched from doors, no replacements were made. W.C. pans, cisterns and supply pipes continue to be the 'target' of the vandal. The continuation of Public Conveniences in areas where full-time attendants cannot be fully employed in keeping watch is fast becoming so expensive in upkeep that consideration to close may have to be given.

There are seven Conveniences in operation throughout the Eastern Area of the County.

Sanitary Conveniences

Table V shows the position in the Eastern Area.

Factories Acts, 1937/61

Inspections were carried out in respect of 107 factories within the area; 143 visits were made in all. Generally, the conditions found were satisfactory, although in one instance toilet facilities were in a dirty condition. Written intimation to the factory concerned had immediate effect and conditions have improved.

Registration of thirteen factories under building operations and works of engineering construction was made during the year, mostly within the New Town of Cumbernauld.

Table III shows the position in the Eastern Area.

Burial Grounds

All interments have been in accordance with Regulations.

Building Regulations

The County Council decision to set up a separate department controlled by the County Engineer to deal with the above Regulations has removed from the Department the approval of plans, the inspection of buildings under construction and the issue of Certificates of Completion.

The New Town of Cumbernauld has necessitated more or less full-time attendance of two Inspectors in examination of sites, foundations, general construction and drainage. Local authority and private building projects have also had attention.

Table IV gives details of plans approved.

Housing

The County Council made Closing Orders in respect of eighteen houses in the Eastern Area during the year under the terms of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950/64. One property which had been abandoned by the owners and from which the occupants had been rehoused is included in the above figure. Eight families had occupied the property; all had been rehoused before representation was made. One property comprising of one 4-apt and one 3-apt house on which representation was made was the subject of appeal by the owners. The County Council agreed to an 'undertaking' in respect of this property and the owners proceeded to carry out remedial measures which, however, were not completed. The property was partly destroyed by fire and eventually demolished.

Housing surveys and inspections by my Housing Supervisor and Sanitary Inspectors amounted to 2460 visits and the following reports were submitted to the appropriate Housing Committees during the year

Keeping of lodgers	121
Mutual exchange of houses	29
Transfer of tenancy	396

During the year, reports and housing lists of applicants were submitted in respect of 155 casual vacancies and the allocation of 74 Local Authority houses being tenanted for the first time.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950/64

Improvement and Standard Grants

The sum of £1,440 was granted for Improvement Grants to four properties during the year.

Standard Grants amounting to £449 were approved in respect of five properties.

All work was completed to the satisfaction of the County Architect and myself.

Schools

Regular inspection of toilet facilities were made during the year. In all instances, no complaint could be recorded regarding cleanliness.

Infectious Diseases

Fifty-one cases were notified during the year. All cases were visited and reports submitted.

Nuisances

Maintenance of dust extraction plant at Croy Quarry has improved. Regular monthly samples were taken from the Deposit Gauge at Croy. Complaints, though still being made from residents in Croy, were fewer in number. General inspection of districts has been carried out and nuisances are being dealt with quickly by owners and factors.

See Table I.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

No applications were received during the year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

No applications were dealt with under the above Act.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During routine inspections of their districts, Inspectors take special note of any areas where infestations are likely to exist and periodic Complaints regarding the presence of vermin are also recorded by letter and telephone and are given immediate attention.

Regular inspections were made of refuse tips, farms, piggeries, sewage works, factories, business premises, banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and railway embankments.

Farmers within the County area were reminded of the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks) (Scotland) Regulations, 1950.

The use of Warfarin has been satisfactory in some parts of the Eastern Area of the County; in areas where immunity was found, the use of Zinc Phosphide proved very satisfactory.

The rapidly developing New Town of Cumbernauld has had particular attention during the year. Many infestations have been cleared up. Complaints from householders in the New Town have been speedily dealt with.

Thanks are due to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for help and advice given during the year.

<i>No. of Properties inspected</i>	<i>L/A</i>	<i>Dwelling- houses</i>	<i>Business or indus. prem.</i>	<i>Agric. properties</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. As a result of notification	312	472	36	38	858
2. Otherwise	86	12	8	23	129
	398	484	44	61	987
1. No. of properties found to be infested	181	302	40	54	577
2. No. of properties satisfactorily cleared	181	302	40	54	577

Shops Acts, 1912/50

Compliance with provisions in respect of employment of young persons, hours of closing and holiday entitlement have been satisfactorily carried out throughout the year.

The advent of the self-service shop has improved the position of many shop assistants who now have only the re-stocking of shelves and, in some instances, the pre-packing of merchandise prior to display as their principal duties.

See Table II.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, and Regulations, 1960

A request to sample Agricultural Lime was made by one farmer in the area and a formal sample of Ground Limestone was taken in accordance with sampling procedure as laid down in the Act. The Analyst's report disclosed that the sample submitted did not comply with the specification accompanying the consignment in respect of percentage passing through a 100-mesh sieve.

On the same day and at the time of my visit to take the Ground Limestone sample, the same farmer requested that an informal or test sample be taken of the remaining quantity of an 8-ton consignment of Butterfat cake. The Analyst's report indicated that the sample complied regarding composition and was within the limits of variation as laid down by the 1960 Regulations.

Street Lighting

Cumbernauld Special Lighting District

The number of lighting points within the District increased to 177 in all. Lighting was maintained throughout the year despite vandalism on certain approach roads to the village of Croy. Vandal-proof bowls are to be fitted to the 'black spots' to eliminate as far as possible a total black out.

Maintenance is carried out by my staff from Cumbernauld New Town Special Lighting District and has proved a very satisfactory arrangement.

Capital works to the value of £200 were commenced during the year.

Number of lamps—60 Tungsten Filament.
 71 60W Sodium.
 1 140W Sodium.
 45 80W MCFU (A73 at Castlecary).

Cumbernauld New Town Special Lighting District

The rapid growth of the New Town has required many additional lighting points. The standard of lighting is higher than that given in other Special Lighting Districts due to the segregation of pedestrians on footways which require a Class 'B' quality of lighting. Roadways do not have pavements; all are lit to Class 'A' or Class 'B' lighting requirements. Light sources in the New Town are all of tubular fluorescent type from single-tube, 15-watt (underpass lighting) to 3 by 80-watt (Class 'A' lighting). Within the old village of Cumbernauld, the existing lighting points have Sodium Discharge light sources; they existed prior to the advent of the New Town and have been retained.

Vehicles and Staff employed are as follows:

Tower Waggon: 'Overseer' with workshop.
 Thames Van.
 Staff: 1 Electrician/driver.
 1 Electrician.
 3 Labourers.
 1 Labourer (half-year only).

Capital works to the value of £46,420 were carried out during the year.

Number of lighting points:

293 Tungsten Filament.
 25 60W Sodium.
 2 140W Sodium.
 16 200W Sodium (Roundabout, A80 at Auchenkiln).
 624 3 x 80W MCF/U Class 'A'.
 1641 2 x 40W MCF/U Class 'B' and Pedestrian Way.
 168 4 x 15W MCF/U.
 518 2 x 8W MCF/U.

Total 3287

Old Kilpatrick Special Lighting District

The standard of lighting in Class 'B' and unclassified Roads has been improved throughout the district. Lighting has been satisfactorily maintained and replacement of light sources and lanterns vandalised has been carried out as quickly as possible.

Capital works to the value of £240 have been carried out during the year.

Vehicle: Tower Waggon.

Staff: 1 Electrician/driver.

2 Lamp Attendants.

There is a total of 967 lighting points as follows:

437 Tungsten Filament—Class 'B' and unclassified roads.

145 60W Sodium Class 'B'.

273 140W Sodium Class 'A'.

1 200W Sodium.

105 140W Sodium Trunk Road.

6 4 x 60W MCF/U Pedestrian Ways.

Gartshore Special Lighting District

Maintenance of lighting within the District is carried out by a private Contractor, and was satisfactory during the year.

There is a total of 230 lighting points, comprising:—

139 Tungsten Filament.

50 60W Sodium.

2 140W Sodium.

1 200W Sodium.

38 40W MCF/U.

General

The first three months of this Report are recorded under the then County Sanitary Inspector (Eastern Area) Mr. William Arthur; the remainder under Mr. Neil Macdonald, County Sanitary Inspector for the whole of Dunbartonshire.

Thanks are due to fellow officials and members of staff for help and co-operation during this year under review.

We are,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM ARTHUR,

NEIL MACDONALD,

County Sanitary Inspectors.

TABLE I
NUISANCES

A—Abated N.A.—Not Abated

	Cumbernauld			Kirkintilloch			East Kilpatrick			West Kilpatrick				Abated	Not Abated	Total
	Verbal	Written	A.	N.A.	Verbal	Written	A.	N.A.	Verbal	Written	A.	N.A.				
Asphits abolished																
Asphits repaired																
Ashbins provided			16								32			48		48
Accumulation of Refuse removed																
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned											3			10		10
Drains cleaned		2	2		4	1	5									
Drains repaired																
Houses—Ceilings repaired																
" Dirty, cleaned																
" Doors repaired																
" Fireplaces repaired																
" Floors repaired																
" Plasterwork repaired																
" Walls repaired																
" Windows repaired																
Roofs repaired		6	6								4	4		10		10
Rones defective																
Water Closets defective																
Water Closets cleaned																
Water Supply improved																
Water Pipes repaired																
Wash Houses repaired																
Soil Pipes repaired		2	2											2		2
Vents repaired																
Miscellaneous																
Totals	16	10	26	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	39	—	70	—	—	70

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959

Nature of Business	District of County			Burgh of			Total
	Cumbarnauld	West Kilpatrick	Kirkintilloch	Kirkintilloch	Bearsden	Miingavie	
Bakers (working)	1	—	—	5	1	—	7
Bakers and Confectioners	1	3	—	9	4	4	21
Butchers	3	7	—	12	7	5	34
Fishmongers	—	1	—	3	3	2	9
Grocers	6	18	2	18	18	9	71
General Stores	14	7	5	8	2	1	37
Hotels	2	2	—	—	—	1	5
Cafes	3	2	—	4	1	3	13
Fruiters	1	3	—	6	3	1	14
Licensed Premises	5	12	1	—	—	5	23
Confectioners	—	9	—	4	—	1	14
Caterers	—	2	2	2	1	1	8
Total	36	66	10	71	40	33	256

TABLE V
DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS—EASTERN AREA

AREA	Dry closets in use serving tenants					Water closets serving tenants					Houses, tenants not having use of water closet or dry closet	Houses without indoor water supply and sink
	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5			
Condorrat	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumbernauld	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duntocher, Hardgate and Faifley	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—
Old Kilpatrick	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bowling	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton and Dumbuck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twechar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	37	11	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

M—MECHANICAL NM—NON-MECHANICAL

Trade or Business	Cumbernauld		Kirkintilloch		West Kilpatrick		Total		Grand Total
Bakers	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	1
Blacksmiths	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Builders	20	—	—	—	4	—	24	—	24
Bootmakers	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	4
Brickworks	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Butchers	3	—	—	—	7	—	10	—	10
Chemical Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Merchants	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	6	6
Distillers	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Dressmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Manufacturers	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Engineers	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	6
Fireclay Works	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Grain Mills	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hosiery Manufacturers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joiners and Carpenters	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	4
Laundries	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
Motor Engineers	2	1	—	—	7	—	9	1	10
Oil Depots	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Plumbers	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	5
Painters	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	3
Shipbuilders	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Sculptors	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Tailors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watchmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	4	—	1	—	6	6	11	6	17
Totals	41	6	4	—	38	18	83	24	107

TABLE II

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1950

SUMMARY OF BUSINESSES WITHIN PARISHES IN THE EASTERN AREA

	Cumbernauld	Kirkintilloch	West Kilpatrick	Total
Bakers	2	—	2	4
Butchers	3	—	7	10
Chemists	1	—	2	3
Cycle and Motor Agents	4	—	5	9
Confections, Refreshments, Tobaccos	3	—	8	11
Dairies	—	—	2	2
Drapers and Clothiers	2	—	4	6
Electricians	2	—	—	2
Fishmongers	—	—	2	2
Fish and Chip Shops	2	—	2	4
Fruiterers	1	—	1	2
General Stores	3	3	16	22
Grocers	9	4	15	28
Hairdressers	3	—	3	6
Ironmongers	1	—	—	1
Licensed	4	2	14	20
Newsagents	2	2	4	8
Shoemakers	2	—	3	5
Stationers	2	—	1	3
Plumbers	1	—	2	3
Painters	1	—	2	3
Tearooms	1	—	—	1
Funeral Undertakers	—	—	—	—
Boots and Shoes	—	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	—	7	8
Total	51	11	103	165

TABLE IV
PLANS OF BUILDINGS—EASTERN AREA

Parish	Plans Buildings— Altered		Plans Buildings— New		No. of Buildings Altered		No. of Buildings New		No. of Houses Altered					No. of Houses New						
	Bungalows	Cottages	Villas, Flats and Terrace Houses	Total	Bungalows	Cottages	Villas, Flats and Terrace Houses	Total	2 Apartment	3 Apartment	4 Apartment	5 Apartment	Over 5 Apartment	1 Apartment	2 Apartment	3 Apartment	4 Apartment	5 Apartment	Over 5 Apartment	
Cumbernauld	—	—	3	3	1	—	3	3	1	—	1798	—	—	—	—	—	1321	477	1	—
Kirkintilloch	—	1	—	1	37	—	1	—	—	—	37	—	1	—	—	—	37	—	—	—
New Kilpatrick	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Kilpatrick	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	2	3	5	69	2	—	2	1	—	1866	1867	—	2	—	1389	477	1	—	1867

In addition to the above—431 Garages, 109 Car-ports, 3 Bonded Warehouses, 2 High Schools, 2 Temporary Banks, 1 Office Block, 1 Factory Extension, 1 Supermarket, 2 Community Halls, 10 Shops and 20 miscellaneous erections.

STAFF 1965

County Sanitary Inspector
NEIL MACDONALD

Depute County Sanitary Inspectors

John Dunn

Thomas Munn

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors

Joseph C. Morton

Robert Mathie

Donald S. Mackay

Thomas MacDonald

John P. Deegans

Robert Young

William Purdie

Hugh Moore

Lighting Assistant

John Laird

Milk Officers

Rosemary M. Stark

Mrs. Marie Mackay

Housing Supervisors

Margaret Black

Mrs. A. Stuart

Clerical Staff

Elizabeth C. Muir

Agnes G. Kinloch

Margaret W. Lawson

Mary H. Caldwell

Ray E. McLellan

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR—1965

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1965 prepared in accordance with D.H.S. Circular 63/55 and Section 87 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947.

NEIL MACDONALD,
County Sanitary Inspector.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The number of licensed establishments remains at two. The businesses are well conducted and free from nuisance.

Burials

No burials were carried out in terms of the National Insurance Act, 1950 (Section 50).

Burial Grounds

The burial grounds under the administration of the respective District Councils continue to be well maintained.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

There are 10 licensed caravan sites within Western Dunbartonshire providing holiday accommodation for 918 caravans.

Two small caravan sites within the Gareloch District were terminated during the year as a result of Admiralty requisition of ground in connection with polaris base development.

The Town Council of the small Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan have licensed one holiday site within the area of their administration for a total of 30 caravans.

All these sites have proved very popular and during the holiday months are fully taken up by caravaners.

The standard of accommodation is very satisfactory and all sites are well supervised and administered.

No complaints arose from any licensed site over the period of this report.

Cleansing

The running of an efficient cleansing service is becoming an increasing problem owing to the difficulties experienced in recruiting suitable labour. Rates of pay and bonus payments for labourers is considerably greater on building sites, including Defence Departments, and consequently any labour force is gravitating to these projects.

The labour force left as available is invariably men who are not physically capable of carrying out this arduous work, or young men, not long out of school, whose term of employment may be counted in weeks. The result is a constant turn-over of cleansing personnel in many of the Special Districts and naturally the reorganisation of routes is made increasingly difficult.

Litter is still a problem and despite the siting of large bulk litter receptacles at suitable points, a considerable proportion of the public do not trouble to make use of these containers. The removal of litter and the sweeping of side streets in particular is much impeded through parking of motor cars. Alternate side parking would appear to be the only remedial approach to this problem.

Mechanisation of street sweeping has made a considerable improvement to this service. Mileage of streets swept to a Public Health standard per day has increased many times over. The 'one man' with wheeled bin orderly cannot, as yet, be dispensed with. Many recent housing developments are 'laced' with pedestrian ways, having steps and ramps which cannot be negotiated by mechanical sweepers and existing older housing areas have streets and roads where hand sweeping is necessary.

The disposal of house and trade refuse is mostly by controlled tipping. In two instances, namely, the Vale of Leven and Renton Special Cleansing District and Cumbernauld New Town Special Cleansing District 'Dano' Composting Plants have been installed. Both plants are under the control of the County Engineer who disposes of quantities of sewage sludge by mixing with the domestic refuse via the Dano Composting Plants.

No nuisances other than the occasional fire outbreaks at refuse tips have to be recorded during the year.

The following table gives general details in respect of each of the Special Cleansing Districts within the County.

	<i>Vale of Leven and Renton</i>	<i>Old Kilpatrick</i>	<i>Gartshore</i>	<i>Cumbernauld and Cumbernauld New Town</i>	<i>Gareloch</i>
<i>Special District</i>					
No. of Vehicles	7	3	1	6	
Drivers	7	3	1	6	
Men	26	16	3	34	
Loads Removed	3,160	1,750	776	3 820	Private
Bins Emptied	477,998	220,550	84,770	587,740	Contractor
Miles Run	41,386	14,519	6,479	51,240	
Disposal	Pillan Flats Coup, Dalmoak	Killoch Coup	Smithstone Coup	Smithstone Coup	Belmore, Arrochar and Cardross Coups

Vale of Leven—26 men includes 7 Sweepers; 1 vehicle and driver on street sweeping.

Old Kilpatrick—16 men includes 4 Sweepers.

Cumbernauld and Cumbernauld New Town—34 men includes 12 Sweepers; 1 vehicle and driver on street sweeping.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the County.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

All registered premises handling waste food for the feeding of animals and poultry were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors. Any infringements found were of a minor nature and promptly rectified on intimation.

Drainage

The application of the Building Regulations now comes under the administration of the County Engineer and all new drainage installations are under the jurisdiction of his Department.

Nuisances arising from choked drainage systems are the statutory function of the Health and Welfare Department in terms of Sections 19 and 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Delays to abate choked drains are occasionally met with in relation to properties in multiple ownership but as a rule intimation in terms of Section 19 of the foregoing Act is sufficient to have the nuisances abated.

Attention is paid to outfall drains in tidal waters which are subject to fracture from time to time. When such circumstances are met with, verbal intimations to the persons responsible are, as a rule, sufficient to have repairs effected.

Factories Act, 1961

Regular inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with conditions laid down in the above Act.

On occasion, lack of cleanliness is found in a few factories but verbal intimation is sufficient to have remedial action taken.

There is a tendency in some factories, and particularly on sites where works of a temporary nature are being carried out, to neglect the requirements of Section 7 of the Act in relation to the provision of sanitary conveniences and keeping these in a clean and proper working condition. In such cases, representation at management level is made, with the desired effect.

The outworkers' premises were all of a high standard.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
1. Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	145	236	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority	275	390	4	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (includes outworkers' premises)	96	105	—	—
Totals	516	731	4	—

Forty-two defects were found in relation to want of cleanliness, unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, and drainage of floors. In 4 cases, written notices were issued, the remainder being notified on verbal intimation.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960/64

No requests were received for the taking of samples under the above Act and Regulations.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961

108 Condemnation Certificates were issued in respect of approximately 1,481 lbs of unsound food.

These were related to tinned or pre-packed foods which were blown, leaking or otherwise unsound.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1925/62

A total of 136 samples was collected during the year and submitted for analysis. Of these, 6 were informal samples and the remainder formal samples. A varied selection of foods was covered incorporating groceries, butcher meat, ice cream, sweet milk, alcoholic drinks and drugs.

It is difficult to keep abreast of all the Regulations and Orders which constantly appear in connection with food standards, but knowledge of these is essential in order that a check is regularly made on Food and Drugs so controlled.

The number of samples found to be non-genuine was 11 and the appropriate proceedings were taken.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1959/66

The satisfactory implementation of Food Hygiene Regulations entails regular visitation and inspection in order to prevent 'falling off' from prescribed standards.

This no doubt will eventually be the responsibility of a specialised officer whose duty will be solely confined to the administration of the above Regulations.

In addition to being responsible for the disappearance of many old properties, redevelopment has also been the factor responsible for the disappearance of many old shops. One has no regrets to see these being demolished, as in many cases they had nothing to recommend them as food premises. Their replacement by well fitted modern shops with all amenities is a step towards better food hygiene in the retail side of the industry.

The present methods of transportation of meat leaves much to be desired both in relation to the type of vehicle employed and the manner of handling by personnel.

Legislation cannot be too far off when these unsatisfactory conditions will be controlled and a much needed improvement resulting.

In the course of inspection any contraventions are noted and raised at management level and are usually given prompt attention.

No case arose where prosecution was necessary.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1960/64

House purchase and Housing Act, 1959

The number of applications for Standard and Improvement Grants was, on average, comparable with preceding years. Forty-eight grants were paid for improvements and modernisations to private property throughout the County in terms of the above Acts and nine were pending.

Although the amount of Standard Grant remains at a maximum of £155 the increase of £100 to a maximum of £500 for an Improvement Grant, has not, so far, had any significant effect on the number of applications.

When any application is made for Grant or for information concerning the availability of Grants, full information and co-operation of the Staff is given in an attempt to boost the worthwhile modernisation and improvement of otherwise structurally sound property.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950/64

Representation was made during the year in respect of 91 houses.

The County Council agreed to the making of Closing Orders on 44 houses; Demolition Orders were made on 47 houses.

A total of 143 houses was demolished during the year. Ninety-six houses were demolished under Town and Country Planning for re-development of sites in the Vale of Leven area.

Survey was carried out during the year to ascertain housing needs in all areas of the County. Comprehensive records were prepared showing requirements to relieve overcrowding, the rehousing of displaced families in re-development schemes, and for the satisfactory rehousing of old persons of pensionable age.

The undernoted reports were submitted to the appropriate Housing Sub-Committees for their consideration—

Keeping of lodgers	109
Mutual exchanges	59
Transfer of tenancy	172

Housing (Repair and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received during the year for Certificates of disrepair or the revocation of certificates. The acquisition and ultimate demolition of older properties within redevelopment areas is no doubt the reason for no forthcoming applications.

Housing of Seasonal Workers

Very few farmers now accommodate seasonal workers for potato harvesting and depend on local labour. At one time almost every potato grower housed potato workers who came over from Ireland for this particular purpose, no doubt, on the instance of the merchants. The number has steadily dwindled and only three farmers now house workers.

Intimation from both employer and farmer is required, giving 4 clear weeks notice, in order that the premises could be examined for suitability and compliance with the bye-laws. It is normal procedure to make further inspections during the period of occupancy and on leaving. Any contravention is duly pointed out where it concerns either farmer or employer and remedial action requested.

Fifty-four persons were accommodated in the 3 farms and conditions were satisfactory.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

Regular visits are made to ice cream shops and manufacturing premises to ensure the hygienic manufacture of this product. A high standard of cleanliness is generally practised. On occasions, lapses are met with in relation to hand washing facilities and first-aid equipment in vehicles, but the threat of withdrawal of registration is usually sufficient to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

The former practice of allowing the pasteurised product to cool gradually in pails in the back shop is not now encountered and the Regulations requiring the cooling of the mixture to a temperature not exceeding 45°F within one and a half hours necessitates mechanical

cooling and storage with a resultant improvement in standards of hygienic control.

Thirty-six formal samples were procured during the year and, of these, 5 failed to comply with the presumptive bacteriological standard.

Table below gives a detail of registrations with the respective Parishes and small Burghs within the County.

<i>Parish and Burgh</i>	<i>Registrations</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>
	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Manufacture sale and storage</i>	<i>Sale and storage</i>	<i>Sale</i>		
Arrochar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bonhill	—	2	7	3	12	25
Cardross	—	—	1	—	1	—
Helensburgh	—	5	1	1	7	—
Cove and Kilcreggan	—	1	1	—	2	—
Rhu	—	1	1	—	2	—
Luss	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Kilpatrick	—	1	1	—	2	1
Bearsden	—	1	—	—	1	—
Milngavie	—	4	—	—	4	—
Kirkintilloch	—	6	—	1	7	4
Cumbernauld	—	—	1	—	1	3
Total	—	21	13	5	39	34

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts, 1914/22

Progress towards the modernisation of dairy farms within the County continues as shown by the undernoted details.

Six Tuberculin Tested Licences were cancelled during the year, leaving a total of 145 Registrations, viz.: 15 Certified, 125 Tuberculin Tested and 5 Pasteurised.

With the introduction of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1965 which became operational on 19th April, 1965, the designation of Certified and Tuberculin Tested will cease to exist as at 31st December, 1965.

From 1st January, 1966, the new milk designations will be known as Premium, Standard, Pasteurised and Sterilised and licences to hold these designations will be issued subject to the conditions of the Order being complied with.

The administration of the Milk and Dairies Acts worked smoothly over the period.

Details of improvements carried out during 1965:—

Bulk tanks introduced	..	..	..	..	14
Milking pipe lines	..	..	..	..	12
New milking parlours	..	..	..	..	2
New byres	..	..	..	..	4
Extensions and improvements to existing byres	..	..	..	..	6
New dairy premises	..	..	..	..	1
Improvements and renovations to existing dairies	..	..	..	..	18
Cold rooms	..	..	..	..	3

Nuisances

567 nuisances were intimated in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and, without exception, were abated.

The re-development programmes within the County have reduced the flow of recurring nuisances particularly in respect of choked drains and defective roofs invariably associated with older properties. Generally speaking, nuisances intimated are abated without any undue delay but occasionally some are prolonged especially where properties are in multiple ownership and negotiations are consequently slower.

Offensive Trades

No Offensive Trades, as defined in Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, operate within the County.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The majority of premises inspected were satisfactory and in general complied with most of the major requirements of the Act. Any infringements noted were indicated to the management and where the provisions lacking or inadequate came within the category of cleanliness, sanitary conveniences or washing facilities, a letter was sent to the owners or occupiers in each appropriate case. In several butchers' shops where meat preparation work exceeded 21 hours per week, H.M. Inspector of Factories was notified regarding this and duly accepted responsibility under the terms of the Act.

Even within recently erected shops, a degree of overcrowding within the rear premises tends to develop at certain times, usually in self-service shops keeping large stores available which the staff require to prepare for sale display in the front premises.

To date, two applications have been received from owners for exemption from Section 9. In one instance the premises concerned are included in a redevelopment area which will require the demolition of the premises. In the other, which applied to temporary bank premises within the New Town of Cumbernauld the expected life of the building will not exceed one year.

The undernoted Table gives details of the premises, registrations, personnel, etc.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises inspected during year</i>
Offices	10	89	66
Retail Shops	27	246	230
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	4	7	4
Catering Establishments, Canteens	14	61	62
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
Totals	55	403	362

The number of visits to registered premises was 604 and the total number employed in the different categories of premises was 2050 (903 males and 1147 females).

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The administration of the above Act worked smoothly throughout the year and no serious infestations were experienced. This is no doubt the result of regular visitation to places most liable to infestation such as coups, dockyards and farms, and action taken to prevent any substantial increase in the rat population.

In the case of private dwellings, the service is free, but a charge of 10/6 per hour is levied in the instances of factories, business and commercial premises.

Three operatives are employed full-time throughout the County, including small Burghs.

The following table shows the types of premises inspected and dealt with during the year—

	<i>Local Auth. Properties</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Business or Indus. Premises</i>	<i>Agri- cultural Properties</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority in 1965 as a result of notification or otherwise	378	532	176	324	1410
No. of above properties found to be infested	282	369	129	229	1009
No. of above properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority	282	369	129	229	1009

Private Streets and Footpaths

The private streets and footpaths within the County were reasonably well maintained. In some instances, the repair of private streets is a problem of some magnitude involving undue financial burdens on responsible owners and some system of monetary assistance may have to be devised before progress may be forthcoming.

The present-day practice of making roads up to Highways standard within private developments and ultimately being taken over by the Highway Authorities for maintenance in perpetuity presents no problems.

The problems now experienced have been handed down from the past where no such conditions was practised and problems of bad surfacing and drainage were the eventual results.

Public Conveniences

With two exceptions all public conveniences are serviced by part-time employees and in common with other areas are subject to periodic vandalism. In contrast, the new convenience at Balloch Bus Stance, being fully manned, has suffered little wilful destruction which supports

the opinion for full-time supervision. This convenience came into public use in July, 1963, and is a great asset to the area, particularly in the summer months when the number of tourists is considerable. Of modern design and easily cleaned, it operates a left luggage service, has a ladies' powder room and first-aid is available.

It is hoped that consideration may be given in the future to the suggestion of replacing some of the conveniences which have been in operation over a long period and now considered outdated.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

Since coming into operation on 1st April, 1965, two applications have been received and granted.

These registered riding establishments are well conducted and give no cause for complaint.

Rivers Pollution

Within the County two Rivers Pollution Boards carry out their functions, namely the Clyde Area Board and the Forth Area Board. The co-operation and advice given by the Boards is greatly appreciated.

All tidal waters are kept under observation for evidence of oil pollution. Tanker berths in Loch Long, Gareloch and the Clyde were free from pollution due in great measure to the strict precautions taken by the companies concerned.

No reports of poisoning of fish were received during the year from the many salmon and trout streams in the County.

Schools

Inspections to schools show that they are well maintained.

Works in connection with new schools in the County are progressing well and these will in all probability be functioning in the coming year. Modernisation of existing toilet facilities would be desirable in some of the older schools and must be considered in the very near future.

Shops Act, 1950/65

Shops are amply covered by legislation and when one considers the application of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and the Food (Scotland) Hygiene Regulations, 1959/66, one wonders if the above Act now serves any great purpose.

Shopkeepers now have the prerogative to select the early closing days in terms of the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, and no instances are found where employees do not get their statutory holidays. Shop hours are now more or less generally fixed and controlled by arrangements with the respective Trade Unions and over-employment of young persons is not encountered.

The facility granted for selecting early closing days in my opinion nullifies the need for restriction of those trades or businesses outwith exemption.

Most of the older shops are quickly disappearing and being replaced by modern premises particularly within re-development areas and new towns, but I would like to see more consideration given in respect of storage and rear shop premises as there is a tendency for restriction concerning these two factors.

The Table opposite gives details of shops in the districts.

Street Lighting

There are six Special Lighting Districts within the County all of which are similar in area to that applying to the Special Cleansing Districts.

Maintenance of street lighting by direct labour applies to four districts, while the remaining two are maintained by private contractors on annual contract.

Considerable capital expenditure has been incurred in new installations for Class 'A' and Class 'B' lighting throughout the year. Cumbernauld New Town which is growing rapidly has required the major portion of expenditure.

Improvement of existing lighting within Special Lighting Districts has been carried out by way of replacing Tungsten Filament light sources with either sodium discharge, fluorescent tube or mercury vapour discharge light sources. The lumen output per point has been increased with no increase in energy charges.

Replacement of faulty time switches has been made in all instances with 'spring reserve' switches in which, although there be a power failure, the clock continues to function for a period of 24 hours, thereby obviating the re-setting of the clock.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats

Camping is generally confined to the Greenock and Glasgow holiday periods and although isolated tents are found around the loch shores the numbers tend to dwindle at the conclusion of these holidays.

Kilcreggan Shore and Loch Lomondside are the two most popular sites, with the latter taking the majority of campers. The camping ground at Luss is under the jurisdiction of Luss Estates and is well managed. I would very much prefer all tents to be erected within recognised and controlled sites where supervision is facilitated and consequently complaints reduced.

Normally it is in the individual sites that nuisances crop up ranging from the lack of proper Sanitary facilities to the disposal of refuse.

It is difficult to estimate the number of occupied tents, over the holiday period, but from available records following inspection it would appear that approximately 6,000 people take advantage of the recognised camping sites over the holiday months.

SHOPS ACTS

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SHOPS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS CARRIED ON IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Bakers</i>	<i>Butchers</i>	<i>Chemists</i>	<i>Clothiers and Tailors</i>	<i>Cycle Agents</i>	<i>Confectioners</i>	<i>Dairies</i>	<i>Drapers and Milliners</i>	<i>Fish and Chip Shops</i>	<i>Fishmongers</i>	<i>Fruiters</i>	<i>Furniture Shops</i>	<i>Grocers</i>	<i>Hairdressers</i>	<i>Hardware</i>	<i>Ice Cream Shops</i>	<i>Shoemakers</i>	<i>Tearooms, etc.</i>	<i>Tobaccoconists</i>	<i>Watchmakers</i>	<i>Newsagents</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Arrochar	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	13
Bonhill	7	11	5	6	3	12	7	11	7	3	5	2	19	6	6	10	5	8	1	2	11	13	160
Cardross	4	5	2	—	—	11	3	3	1	1	3	—	15	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	4	4	61
Cumbernauld	2	3	2	2	4	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	15	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	5	9	58
Dumbarton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmaronock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9
Luss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Rhu	1	1	—	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	2	—	26
Rosneath	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
West Kilpatrick	2	7	2	4	5	7	1	—	2	2	1	—	31	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	22	99
Totals	17	28	11	13	12	43	13	15	14	6	11	2	102	13	9	15	11	19	1	2	29	51	437

Water Supplies

A wholesome and adequate supply of water is one of the essential requirements in our modern civilisation. Within the County, water supplies are satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Catchment areas, reservoirs and distribution mains are the responsibility of the County Engineer. Regular sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination is carried out by this Department.

In two instances the bacteriological results were not satisfactory, possibly due to contamination by trespassers of the hiking or angling fraternity. The question of chlorination of all supplies must be given earnest consideration in the future.

Twenty-two samples were examined during the year, all from public supplies. In one instance the chemical analysis disclosed the possibility of a solvent action on unprotected iron piping giving a higher than normal iron content to the water which, however, would not be detrimental to health. The remaining samples were entirely satisfactory.

Staff 1966

County Sanitary Inspector
JOHN DUNN

Depute County Sanitary Inspector
Thomas Munn

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors

Donald S. Mackay
John P. Deegans
Robert Mathie
Thomas MacDonald
Robert Young
Hugh Moore
Alistair Fraser
John Stitt
Jas. McMahon (apprentice)

Lighting Assistants

John Laird
Jas. Campbell

Milk Officer

Mrs. M. Mackay

Housing Supervisors

Miss M. Black
Mrs. A. Stuart

Clerical Staff

Elizabeth C. Muir
Margaret W. Lawson
Agnes C. Kinloch
Mary H. Caldwell
Rae E. McLellan

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR—1966

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1966 prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Welfare Services Circular No. 4/1967.

The volume of work covered in this report would not have been possible without the full support which I received from my staff and I should like to record my appreciation of this. I should also like to thank the members of the County Council and other officials for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DUNN
County Sanitary Inspector.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Two licences are in operation under the above Act and the premises are well-kept and satisfactorily conducted.

Burials

The provisions of Section 50 of the National Insurance Act 1950 did not require to be implemented in the case of any unclaimed body.

Burial Grounds

There are 18 burial grounds within the County.

All are administered by the respective District Councils and have in all instances been well maintained. The Crematorium at Cardross which comes under the jurisdiction of the County Council has been made use of to a greater extent, and has been well maintained throughout the year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Order, 1960

The licensed Caravan sites within the County were again very popular and well patronised over the holiday months.

The facilities required under the Order were kept in good working condition and found to be clean on inspection.

Organised systems of refuse collection and disposal are carried out by the respective proprietors and no nuisances were experienced.

An application by United British Caravan Company for a residential site licence in respect of 50 caravans was successful in a hearing before

the Sheriff. It was claimed that this accommodation was required as the result of a large influx of naval personnel. Each residential caravan is well equipped with private bathroom, cooking arrangements and installed electricity and is really a most comfortable dwelling. Satisfactory drainage has been installed.

The surrounding amenities in several sites have been greatly enhanced by tree and shrub planting and the lay-out of flower beds by the individual occupiers.

Cleansing

Recruitment and retention of suitable labour in the Cleansing Service still presents an acute problem but it is hoped that, following a Work Study Investigation, bonus recommendations may ultimately be forthcoming and will eventually alleviate the situation.

A pilot scheme of paper sack refuse collection arrangements was introduced within an area of re-development in Vale of Leven and, to date, has proved very successful. It is hoped to extend this method of collection, by stages, over the complete area of this Special District. This may eventually attract a more permanent labour force in view of the cleaner and more hygienic nature of the service.

An appreciable increase in the volume of Trade refuse from the Industrial Estates within the County is now being experienced and plans have been considered for the installation of bulk container units to improve and expedite refuse collection. These units may also be installed in the proposed shopping centre which is featured as part of the Central Re-development plan in Vale of Leven. A specialised vehicle for this purpose would also be acquired.

Despite many problems a regular and systematic refuse collection service has been maintained.

Disposal of refuse from Vale of Leven and Renton Special District is to a Dano composting plant and all reject materials from the plant are deposited on an area of water-logged land adjoining the composting unit. In the other Special Districts disposal is by tipping and controlled methods are practised as far as it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Weed control in streets has been successfully carried out within the County Special Cleansing Districts by manual and mechanical methods. Mechanical Suction Sweepers continue to give good service. Two Johnstone and one Yorkshire Sweepers are fully employed in the work. Manual sweeping is also done although the difficulty of obtaining suitable labour is experienced in this branch of the Cleansing Service.

In one Special District, namely Gareloch, collection and disposal is carried out by a private contractor. This area is developing rapidly and the presence of the 'Polaris' base has resulted in a large building programme for the housing of naval personnel employed in and around the base.

Special District	No. of Vehicles	Drivers	Men	Loads Removed	Bins Emptied	Miles Run	Disposal
Vale of Leven & Renton 7		7	29	4,100	501,932	44,979	Dano Plant Dalmoak
Old Kilpatrick	3	3	16	1,870	221,031	14,710	Killoch Coup
Gartshore	1	1	3	779	84,837	6,512	Smithstone Coup
Cumbernauld and Cumbernauld New Town	6	6	34	3,904	588,368	51,310	Smithstone Coup
Gareloch	Private Contractor						Belmore, Arrochar, Cardross Coups

Vale of Leven —29 men includes 8 sweepers—1 vehicle and driver in street sweeping.
 Old Kilpatrick —16 men includes 4 sweepers—1 vehicle and driver in street sweeping.
 Cumbernauld & Cumbernauld New Town—34 men includes 12 sweepers—1 vehicle and driver in street sweeping.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the County.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

The staff continue a regular inspection of all registered premises, with satisfactory results.

It is found that, presumably due to the economics of the industry, several of the smaller pig breeders have gone out of business and the trade is becoming concentrated in fewer but generally larger establishments. This factor, together with a change from swill to meal feeding, is the reason for the non-renewal of 21 licences this year.

Drainage

No serious drainage problems were experienced during the year.

The normal chokages were generally promptly attended to and no prolonged nuisance experienced.

A complaint of an effluent nuisance from a piggery was intimated to the proprietor and was promptly given attention.

Many areas in the County are without Special Drainage facilities by way of public sewers and treatment tanks and the introduction of individual septic tanks is widely practised. In these instances the Rivers Purification Board are approached and their recommendations applied. The time, however, may not be too far distant when the Local Authority will require to form Special Drainage Districts within the areas referred to and provide the necessary sewers and treatment plant in an effort to clear up the estuaries and tidal waters,

Factories Act, 1961

No problems were encountered in the administration of the Act and no occasion arose which necessitated statutory action.

The new factories within Industrial Estates in the County are well equipped and are maintained in a highly satisfactory manner, and no contraventions of the Act were found on inspection.

One case of lack of separate conveniences for both sexes was found and remedial action taken.

The number of outworkers on the Register was 96 and in each instance the requirements were being complied with.

10 cases of want of cleanliness were found and remedied.

13 cases of defective or unsuitable sanitary conveniences repaired or remedied.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Written Inspections	Occupiers Notices	Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	102	202	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	204	349	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (includes out-workers premises)	90	95	—	—
Total	396	646	—	—

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960/64

One sample of Dairy feeding concentrate was taken and submitted for analysis. The analysis denoted that the sample agreed with the statement of guarantee.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

119 condemnation certificates were issued in respect of 3,008 lbs. of unsound food.

The major part of these condemnations was due to failures in shop refrigerators. Under these circumstances any certificates issued clearly

state the cause as re-imbursement is not forthcoming from the wholesalers but from the insurers as insurance claims.

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961

There are no slaughterhouses operating within the County and the above Regulations are not operative.

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) (Scotland) Regulations 1925/62

From a total of 106 samples taken only three failed to conform to the required Standards.

One was in respect of a sample of premium milk which was deficient in milk fat by .03%. A further sample taken at the farm where produced indicated conformity with the Standards laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965, of 3.5%.

The remaining two non complying samples were in relation to butchers mince and sausages. Statutory proceedings were instituted in both cases. Two samples of corned beef were taken for bacteriological examination and the laboratory report reads 'no growth on the direct or in the enrichment cultures'.

Nowadays one finds little evidence of food adulteration no doubt due to the fact that the manufacturers' analysts are constantly checking their respective products.

The chief default is the case of added sulphur dioxide to mince and sausages beyond the permissible amount or outwith the permissible months in the case of mince. This, in my opinion, is due to lack of supervision where such duties are delegated to juniors.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1959/66

Improvements continue in relation to shops, hotels restaurants, canteens, etc. by way of structural work to premises and installation of modern equipment. Regular inspections are carried out with particular attention being given to those premises which are inclined to lapse from time to time from the standards desired.

Pre-packing has been the most important factor towards better food hygiene and the number of foods not pre-packed has been reduced to a minimum. These relate chiefly to cheeses, cooked meats and, in some cases, kegs of butter which in many instances are exposed to contamination by flies, dust and, where displayed in windows, to temperature fluctuations. While the use of refrigerated display cabinets is becoming increasingly popular, there is room for continued improvement.

Despite the display of personal hygiene notices I am of the opinion that there is still a proportion of food handlers who are negligent in the

elementary factor of hand washing. This is evidenced by the number of instances where warnings have to be given concerning the provision of soap, nail brushes and clean hand towels in the vicinity of wash-hand basins.

I feel that a lot could be done towards the attainment of higher standards of food hygiene by demands from the public, particularly the housewife, with lack of patronage being practised in premises where the standard is not satisfactory.

The introduction of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1966 is a welcome addition to Food Hygiene legislation. These Regulations extend the provisions to vehicles and stalls and when they come into operation on 29th July 1967, should go a long way to effecting much needed improvements. It is regretted that registration of such premises and vehicles was not included in the amendments.

Housing (Scotland) Acts 1950/64

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Works of modernisation in respect of 51 subjects were completed during the year and the Grants paid.

The improvements were generally in connection with the introduction of modern amenities to houses of otherwise sound construction and having, on completion of the work, the further additional life as required by the Act.

In a few cases applications for Grants had to be turned down because the properties concerned were within re-development areas and would ultimately be removed within the planning arrangements.

Every opportunity to publicise the application of Grants is taken by way of visiting potential applicants and going over the proposals prior to the actual submission of the relative plans, specifications and estimates.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950/64

Representation was made in respect of 23 houses during the year. The County Council agreed to make Closing Orders on 11 houses and demolition orders on the remaining 12.

The re-development schemes within Vale of Leven accounted for the demolition of 84 houses. The acquisition of 92 houses with a view to site re-development, was completed and demolition contracts prepared. The provision of 107 houses within the fourth phase of re-development and the approval of plans for a further 87 is indicative of the steady progress being made.

Surveys of housing needs were carried out in all areas of the County and records compiled from the information gathered.

The undernoted reports were submitted to the appropriate Housing Sub-Committees for their consideration.

Keeping of Lodgers	..	..	..	..	112
Applications for Mutual Exchange	..	..	..	..	38
Transfers of Tenancy	..	..	..	..	143

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for Certificate of Disrepair or for the revocation of any existing Certificates.

Housing of Seasonal Workers

The report on seasonal workers for the current year is almost identical to that of the preceding year.

Improvements were carried out to alternative premises at one farm and one recommendation by this Department to have the cooking facilities provided in premises outwith the building used for sleeping purposes was complied with.

Mains electricity was also made available and therefore the fire hazard was further reduced. Emergency exits were made available in situations suitable to both sleeping quarters.

Inspection during occupancy in one case necessitated warnings concerning beds being placed in front of emergency exits but otherwise the byelaws were reasonably complied with.

Three farms accommodated a total of 56 workers.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

39 premises and 32 vehicles were on the Local Authority's register at the end of the year.

The tendency is now to deal in pre-packed Ice Cream or in a powder or liquid mix which is ready for freezing. The number of Ice Cream premises where the complete process of boiling, cooling and freezing is carried out is now very small and it is thought that the keeping of records in connection with Purchase Tax dues may be the reason for this factor.

Routine inspections of premises and vehicles were carried out and a satisfactory standard was being maintained in respect of premises, vehicles and personnel.

The following table gives details of registrations for the respective Parishes and small Burghs within the County.

Parish or Burgh	Registrations					Vehicles Sale & Storage
	Manufacture	Manufacture Sale & Storage	Sale & Storage	Sale	Total	
Arrochar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bonhill	—	2	7	3	12	23
Cardross	—	—	1	—	1	—
Helensburgh	—	5	1	1	7	—
Cove & Kilcreggan	—	1	1	—	2	—
Rhu	—	1	1	—	2	—
Luss	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Kilpatrick	—	1	1	—	2	1
Bearsden	—	1	—	—	1	—
Milngavie	—	4	—	—	4	—
Kirkintilloch	—	6	—	1	7	4
Cumbernauld	—	—	1	—	1	3
Totals	—	21	13	5	39	32
Number of samples taken		19				
"	"	bacteriologically satisfactory	17			
"	"	bacteriologically unsatisfactory	2			

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Acts, 1914/22

As from 1st January 1966 the former designations Certified and Tuberculin Tested ceased to exist.

Two new designations, namely Premium and Standard, with their special conditions applying to Producers and Dealers more or less replace the former.

The number of Premium and Standard licences in force in the County at the end of the year was 23 and 70 respectively. 14 Milk Producers did not apply for designation and therefore had to contract their milk supplies to the Milk Marketing Board for ultimate pasteurisation.

It is gratifying to report continued improvement in dairy farms. The undernoted details will give some idea of the extent and nature of these improvements.

All Designated Milk farms are visited on average four times per year and samples are collected for chemical and bacteriological analysis. Samples are also collected and laboratory tests made for presence of brucellosis.

A considerable amount of time is involved in dealing with the improvements to dairy farms but this is time well spent, as evidenced in the higher standard of buildings and equipment.

Details of improvements carried out during 1966—

Bulk tanks introduced	..	..	..	..	..	14
Milking lines	..	..	..	..	..	11
New milking parlours	..	..	..	..	..	1
New byres	..	..	..	..	..	2
Extensions and improvements to existing byres	..	..	..	..	..	7
New dairy premises	..	..	..	..	..	10
Improvements and renovations to existing dairy premises	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cold rooms	..	..	..	..	..	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1965

Designation	No. of Licences	No. of samples taken	Not complying in respect of			Deficient in But. Fat	Total not Complying
			Bac. Count	B. Coli.	Bacteria and B. Coli		
Premium	23	171	5	4	—	—	9
Standard	70	769	80	20	12	3	115
Pasteurised	3	40	—	3	—	—	3
Total	96	980	85	27	12	3	127

SCHOOL MILK

No. of Samples	Not complying in respect of			Deficient in But. Fat	Total not Comp.
	Bacteria	B. Coli	Bacteria and B. Coli		
68	2	3	1	—	6

Nuisances

483 nuisances were intimated during the year and as a result of intimation in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, all were satisfactorily abated.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within the County.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The majority of premises inspected were satisfactory and no problems were experienced in connection with the main provision of the Act.

It was, however, necessary to notify, by letter, a number of occupiers regarding the cleansing of premises, the provision of suitable First-Aid boxes and the display of the abstract of the Act.

Special attention was given to natural and artificial lighting in offices and shops and while this was found to be satisfactory in the former, many shopkeepers were making use of light sources of insufficient lumen output in rear premises. The tendency to build up stores in back shops further restricts the spread of light and thus creates dark areas.

Failure to maintain the necessary temperature was met with during cold weather where the appliances had insufficient heat output. Additional heating units were provided on intimation, where required.

The following table gives details of the premises, registrations, personnel and inspections.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises inspected during year
Offices	3	85	43
Retail Shops	14	248	129
Wholesale shops			
Warehouses	1	6	1
Catering Establishments			
Canteens	3	67	70
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	1
Totals	22	407	244

The number of visits to registered premises was 448 and the total number employed in the different categories of premises was 2,000 (877 males and 1123 females).

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The success of a Pest Control service depends largely on a system where constant surveillance is applied to prevent expanding infestation from premises normally favoured as a habitat of rats.

Coups, wharfs and farms if regularly visited and treated when necessary can prevent the spread of vermin to adjoining premises.

The coups being under Local Authority control present no problem and I am pleased to record that a satisfactory liaison between the owners in the other mentioned cases enables a control to be effected within their respective premises.

No undue problems were met with and the application of Warfarin poisons was effective despite the resistance encountered concerning the effectiveness of this poison in some other areas.

The undernoted table gives details of the premises inspected.

	Local Auth. Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Indus. Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority in 1965 as a result of notification or otherwise	401	632	188	303	1524
Number of properties found to be infested	278	461	79	198	1016
Number of properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority	278	461	79	198	1016

Private Streets and Footpaths

No notices were served in terms of Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

The draining and resurfacing of Darleith Road, Cardross, has been a great improvement to the locality and negotiations have now started between the County Council and the respective feu owners with a view to having the private road at Church Avenue, brought up to highway standard and taken over by the Highways Authority.

In these circumstances the Local Authority make a contribution towards the cost in conjunction with the feu owners concerned.

It is hoped to adopt a regulated programme through which the majority of private streets will be eventually improved and taken over under the aforementioned arrangements.

Public Conveniences

In view of the ever increasing volume of travelling public the question of providing extra facilities will require to be given additional consideration.

The new portable conveniences, now available, may be the answer to the question and the County Council are giving consideration to the provision of such units within certain areas of the County.

Only two conveniences within the County have full time attendants, the remainder being maintained on a part time basis. The latter are more prone to vandalism and the problem of keeping these premises in reasonable repair and in functioning order is an acute one.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

This form of recreation is growing in popularity and I can foresee its further extension in the future.

Inspections denoted that the licensed premises under this Act are satisfactorily conducted.

River Pollution

No serious complaints of pollution were encountered in any of the tidal waters or main watercourses and rivers.

Investigations in two instances established pollution of minor streams by effluents from silage pits but remedial action cleared up the complaints.

It is quite obvious that the only way to deal with silage effluents is by retention in receiving tanks and subsequent spraying over arable lands.

The waters of the River Leven show a marked improvement in colour being now free from the periodic discharge of dyes which formerly occurred before the closure of several factories in the area of Vale of Leven.

Occasional pollutions take place in small streams and ditches during dry periods in districts where septic tank drainage is employed but these are readily cleaned up with the first flush after a reasonably heavy rainfall.

Schools

The new primary School at Rhu and the new Hermitage Academy at Craigendoran were officially opened during the year.

These fine new buildings with their modern amenities and facilities are a welcome addition to the educational establishment in the County.

The repair and maintenance of schools comes under the administration of the County Architect.

Shops Acts, 1950/65

Progress is still being made in connection with the provision of new shops and the modernisation of many existing ones. Competition is now so keen in the food industry that premises must be modern, attractive and hygienic. One has no regrets at the disappearance of some of the older shops which in most cases were not designed for food premises, being former dwelling houses converted to this purpose with a minimum outlay.

Plans of new shops are considered in conjunction with the Offices and Shops Acts and Food Hygiene Regulations and recommendations are made where these are considered necessary. The latter Regulations have given Local Authorities much additional power and a higher standard in premises and personnel is becoming apparent as a result of this.

Table on the following page gives a detail of the Shops in the various Districts County.

Street Lighting

There are six Special Lighting Districts within the County. Maintenance of street lighting continues by direct labour in four districts and by private contract in the remaining two.

New lighting schemes were introduced within industrial estates and Local Authority developments within the County. The continued growth of Cumbernauld New Town required the greater part of Capital Expenditure involved.

In an attempt to overcome vandalism, vandalproof outer bowls have been fitted in those areas most prone to this trouble.

Those areas which are controlled by private contract are reasonably well maintained and do not give cause for undue complaint. Maintenance is carried out on a regular systematic basis.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Houseboats

Inspections of the usual camping sites were carried out and no serious complaints were encountered.

Where persons intend having a camping holiday over a period of 14 days, I feel that such holidays should be taken on sites where suitable toilet, washing, refuse disposal and safe water supplies are available.

SHOPS ACTS
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SHOPS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS CARRIED ON IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS

	Arrochar	Bonhill	Cardross	Cumber- nauld	Dumbarton	Kilmar- onock	Kirkin- tilloch	Luss	Rhu	Rosneath	West Kil- patrick	Totals
Bakers	—	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	16
Butchers	—	10	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	26
Clothiers	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	13
Cycle Agents	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Confectioners	3	10	10	4	—	—	—	—	5	1	7	40
Dairies	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9
Drapers	—	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	15
Fish & Chip Shops	—	6	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	13
Fishmongers	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Fruiters	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	11
Furniture Shops	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grocers	4	19	14	13	—	2	6	1	6	3	29	97
Hairdressers	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
Hardware	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ice Cream Shops	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	15
Shoe Repairers	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Tearooms	2	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	19
Tobacconists	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Watchmakers	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Newsagents	1	11	4	5	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	30
Chemists	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
Miscellaneous	2	11	3	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	44
Totals	14	149	51	56	—	3	10	2	26	6	93	410

One often experiences a litter problem where no constant supervision is applied and in occasional instances one finds the amenities spoiled by unsightly deposits of refuse and litter left by irresponsible parties.

The byelaws require that intimation of intent to camp must be given if the period of stay is for more than three days, but this is not completely adhered to and tents may be pitched in areas where their presence is often unknown and therefore unsupervised. Fortunately, most people prefer the organised sites with attendant amenities and the number of complaints is therefore negligible.

Water Supplies

The triennial inspection of water undertakings by members of the Landward County Council took place in the month of September and satisfaction was expressed with the high standard of maintenance.

The Public Health Department collected 17 samples throughout the year from various sources such as reservoirs, filter houses, naval establishments and domestic taps. In one sample taken from the administrative block, Polaris, the remarks on the analysis indicated that the standard was in general parity with results over the years and that the sample indicated the supply to be a perfectly safe water.

The County Council has now adopted the policy of the chlorination of all water supplies, and plans are being prepared for the introduction of the special equipment.

A request was received from the owner of a private dwellinghouse to have an analysis of the water made following complaints of stomach upsets in the household. The resultant analysis, however, indicated the supply to be in every respect satisfactory and therefore not contributing to the cause of complaint.

